MORNING EDITION

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GRIM FIGHT RAGING IN MOSCOW SECTOR AS NAZIS ADVANCE

Soviet Forces With Support of Civilians Tenaciously Defending Capital

EVERYTHING THROWN IN

Panzers With Luftwaffe Cooperation Storm Soviet Lines Intent on Victory

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 4.—Undismayed by the steady advance of the Germans on Moscow and the threatening situation prevailing there, Soviet forces, with the full support of the civilian population, are valiantly defending the capital, Tass News Agency reported today.

A most "tense and serious situation" now has enveloped the Volokalamsk sector, west of the capital, the report said, adding, German forces have been storming the region while Red Army troops are holding their ground tenaciously.

On December 2, 1,300 Germans were said to have been annihilated in this region.

Furious activities have been reported from the Mojaisk sector and particularly heavy fighting was said to be in progress in an area between two rivers, which have been identified as "I" and "M", where two German divisions have been attacking the main Soviet forces which are still holding this area.

Thirty-five tank units reportedly have broken through the Soviet line, opening a gap several miles wide, it was said. A village was said to have been taken by the Germans during the attack.

German infantry units, which immediately attempted to follow up the tank attack, were said to have been cut off. Fifteen German tanks were claimed to have been destroyed by the Soviets during the thrust.

Along the highway to Moscow, German tank divisions and mechanized infantry troops, supported by the Luftwaffe, have been attempting desperately to drive a deep wedge into the Soviet defense line with complete disregard of the price they must pay in casualties and material losses in order to effect a decisive victory on the Moscow front, it was said.

Retreat to Mariupol

I.N.S.

KUIBISHEV, December 4.—The Germans are now in full retreat from Taganrog toward Mariupol. The Soviets have recaptured more villages in the neighborhood of Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad.

The German losses in the latest fighting are reported at 5,000 killed, 32 tanks and 353 cars destroyed. The German plans to cut off Leningrad now has failed and the German movement is finally stopped. The Russian counterattacks have nullified the successes of the German drive from Budogosh, cutting the Tikhvin-Volkhov railroad.

Pravda Reports Peril

I.N.S.

MOSCOW, December 4.—The Pravda reports that the situation is most serious in the Mojaisk direction. The Russians have evacuated a number of villages in the Volokolamsk direction.

The fighting in Tula is increasingly violent.

Reports reaching here from Kuibishev state that the situation in Volokolamsk remains grave. The Germans have captured villages in spite of unsparing efforts of the Soviets to counteract the terrific German pressure. The Russians have evicted the Germans from an important city north of Stalinogorsk.

The Russians are firmly holding their positions in the Crimea.

Stukas Harry Cavalry

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 4.—It is announced that the Stukas have incessantly cooperated in repressing the Soviet attacks in the Donetz basin and destroyed 16 tanks and inflicted the heaviest losses on the Soviet cavalry.

More than 100 Soviet planes were shot down and destroyed on the southern front.

Captures 60,000 Prisoners

Transocean

BERLIN.—A single German Panzer division sofar took 60,000 prisoners during its advance on the Eastern Front, according to an announcement made here last night by competent German military quarters.

If the casualties of dead and wounded which this Penzer division inflicted upon the enemy, are added to the above mentioned figure, approximately eight Soviet divisions of full fighting strength were routed by this Panzer division.

Among the prisoners taken by this Panzer division is also Stalin's eldest son.

Within a period of four months this Panzer division destroyed or captured 469 enemy tanks including numerous 52-ton tanks as well as 769 guns of all calibers.

The achievements of this Panzer division is most conspicuously evidenced by the fact that nine members of this formation have been awarded with the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross.

Asama Maru Scheduled To Evacuate Japanese In Malaya and Borneo

Regarding the dispatch of the Asama Maru, the Foreign Office and the Communications Ministry Friday at 4 p.m. made the following joint statement: "It has been decided to dispatch the Asama Maru to Singapore and Sandakan for the purpose of evacuating Japanese nationals residing in Malaya and British Borneo."

FIGHTING IN LIBYA SUBSIDES 24 HOURS

Skirmish Southeast of Tobruk And Pitch Fights of Isolated Units Occur

LUFTWAFFE BESTS R.A.F.

New Zealand Premier Reveals 2 of His Generals Captured By Axis

[Map on Page 3]

I.N.S.

CAIRO, December 4.—There has been a lull of 24 hours in the fighting, says the communique issued today. On the main front, southeast of Tobruk, small bodies of the enemy, endeavoring to move toward Sidi Azeiz, engaged our mobile columns, says the same communique.

In the frontier area, our forces continued their pressure on the isolated enemy centers of resistance.

Stukas Bomb Tanks

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 4.—In the North African operations, Stuka planes shot down a fighter-escort and bombed enemy tank concentrations of mobile columns and a large number of tanks and cars were destroyed, it is reported here today.

Strong Luftwaffe formations made a night raid on a Royal Air Force base and caused much damage on war material dumps and railroads in the Libyan border zone.

Supply Difficulties Told

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 4.—Describing supply difficulties the British are facing during their offensive in North Africa, Emil Hintze, war correspondent, covering the fighting in Marmarica, says:

"The German panzer troops, during their advance in Marmarica, met a group of New Zealanders huddled in their blankets and shivering with cold. Close by on the rocky desert they had parked their motorcycles.

"Asked why they had been resting there, they answered that their tanks were empty and that the entire detachment had run out of fuel. They were exhausted, haggard looking soldiers from New Zealand. After they had received some cigaretts and some food, some of them became talkative.

"Their main interest centered around the food question and when they had found out that they would get sufficient food and drink in the prisoner-of-war camps they came to life again. One of them told me;

"'We had been sent out as vanguard of a British armored unit. The tanks were to supply us with gasoline and food. But the devil they did and we waited for them for a whole day. However, they did not turn up and had most probably been attacked by your Stukas.'

"Others described how long the supply columns of the British were and that the troops from the British Dominions had to march the whole time afoot while the British soldiers had vehicles at their disposal. No wonder most of the New Zealanders had sore feet."

LEASE-LEND OFFER DOES NOT CHANGE TURKEY'S ATTITUDE

Dispatches From Ankara Say Goods to Be Obtained While Still Possible

TRADE ALSO WITH OTHERS

Vernaculars Express Astonishment British Propaganda See Foreign Policy Altered

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 4.—Dispatches from Ankara, reporting comments made by political circles in Turkey relative to the American extension of the Lease-Lend Act to Turkey, point out that Turkey has always followed the principle of obtaining necessities in goods, arms and war material while this is yet possible.

Turkey has thus traded, says the comment, with all belligerent Powers and this same principle is also expressed by the fact that the United States Government was ready to deliver arms and war material to Turkey. However, it could not be concluded from the American decision that Turkey's basic foreign policy has undergone any change.

Turkish journalists have expressed astonishment that the British propaganda has attempted to construe from the American decision any change in Turkish foreign policy. They declared that the Turkish attitude has been clearly and repeatedly defined and its policy therefore is unchangeable.

Note:—President Roosevelt, in declaring the extension of the Lease-Lend Act to Turkey, stated that the defense of Turkey "is vital to the defense of the United States." The Turkish side was evidently apprehensive lest the declaration might convey a subtle implication that Turkey is swinging more toward the British sphere of influence.

Without Turk Approval

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—In commenting on the United States' decision to ship arms and war materials to Turkey under the Lease-Lend program, the Wilhelmstrasse today said, in all probability, the Turkish Government has not expressed its opinion, although President Roosevelt has decided to include Turkey among the countries to receive American aid.

One reason why President Roosevelt has decided to include Turkey on the Lease-Lend aid list, the Wilhelmstrasse asserted, was in an attempt to divert world attention from military developments in North Africa.

Turkey's Policy Firm

Domei

ANKARA, December 4.—With regard to the United States decision to send arms and war materials to Turkey under provisions of the Lease-Lend Act, parliamentary quarters here today asserted that Turkey always has followed the policy of obtaining necessities in countries where they could be purchased.

Turkey, these quarters declared, has traded with all belligerent Powers in this spirit and this same principle also was expressed by the fact that the United States Government was ready to deliver arms and war materials to Turkey.

From this, one could not conclude that Turkey's basic attitude or even the Turkish foreign policy would undergo any changes, these quarters stated.

Thai Britons Told to Go

Domei

BANGKOK, December 5.—The British Legation in Bangkok on December 3 advised wholesale withdrawal of British residents from Thailand, it is reported.

Special Committee Appointed to Study Sacred Relics of Founding of Empire

With a view to clarifying further the dignity of the national polity for the enhancement of the national spirit at this time of unprecedented crisis confronting the country, the Government has decided to establish a special committee for the investigation and study of sacred relics of the founding of the Empire.

The committee will chiefly be devoted to the investigation and study of relics of Ninigi-no-Mikoto, grandson of the Sun Goddess Amaterasu-Omikami; Hikohohodemi-no-Mikoto, grandfather of the first Emperor Jimmu; and Ugayafukiaezu-no-Mikoto, son of Hikohohodemi-no-Mikoto.

Headed by Marquis Fujimaro Tsukuba, the committee will be composed of 26 members, including noted scholars and historians. Marquis Tsukuba is the third son of the late H.I.H. Prince Kikumaro Yamashina and a graduate of the Literature Department of Tokyo Imperial University. He was formerly the chairman of the committee for the study of relics of Emperor Jimmu. The Board of Information in this connection issued a statement Friday afternoon to the following effect:

"The Cabinet has decided to establish 'Chokoku Seiseki Chosa Iinkai' for the investigation and study of important matters concerning sacred relics of the founding of the Empire.

"Since the descent to earth of Ninigi-no-Mikoto, grandson of the Sun Goddess, Ninigi-no-Mikoto Hikohohodemi-no-Mikoto and Ugayafukiaezu-no-Mikoto in three generations lived in the province of Hyuga, Kyushu, and their achievements in the cause of justice are matters of our great respect.

"As to the sacred relics of Emperor Jimmu, as an undertaking commemorating the 26th centenary of the Empire's founding, careful investigations were made by the Education Ministry. At this time of unprecedented national crisis when the national spirit must be enhanced by clarifying the dignity of our national polity, it is of deep significance to investigate sacred relics of the three generations in the age of gods. Since the utmost prudence is needed for its study, the Government has decided to appoint a committee of great authority."

The members of the committee include Cabinet Chief Secretary Naoki Hoshino, Director Eiichi Moriyama of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, Imperial Household Vice-Minister Baron Matsusuke Shirane, Home Vice-Minister Michio Yuzawa, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Dr. Naojiro Nishida, Dr. Shinkichi Hashimoto, Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi, Count Yoshinori Hutara and others.

Trio in Spotlight

Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura in Washington with Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, special envoy for assisting Ambassador Nomura, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull interviewed President Roosevelt at the White House on November 17. The picture shows from left to right Ambassador Nomura, Secretary of State Hull and Ambassador Kurusu, all with solemn looks, on their way to the White House. This picture was sent by the China Clipper from San Francisco to Hongkong.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM GIVEN TO FINLAND

Rumor Originating From Helsinki Sets Time Limit at Midnight Today

TO BRUSH AWAY THREAT

No Indication Reply Will Be Forthcoming; State of War Near

I.N.S.

LONDON, December 4.—It is rumored (and the rumor is believed to have originated from Helsinki) that Britain has sent an ultimatum to Finland, expiring at midnight tomorrow.

Will-informed circles feel that the ultimatum is based on the last chance that was given Finland earlier in the week which at that time, it is understood, contained no definite time limit.

Finnish circles declared that arrangements are almost complete for an exchange of diplomatic missions. The British mission has been in Lisbon for some time while the Finnish mission for London is stated to be ready to depart.

Still there is no indication that Finland will reply to the last chance warning and it is generally believed that Finland will give no answer which will probably cause Britain to announce before the week-end that a state of war exists between Britain and Finland.

Finn War Expected

Domei

LONDON, December 4.—Although no comment has been available in official quarters here regarding the rumor that the Government has delivered an ultimatum to Finland, it was understood today the Finnish Government has been told that unless it ceases its attacks on the Soviet Union, the British Government will declare war.

It was generally believed the position would be clarified during the week-end, if not before.

Finns Celebrate Victory

I.N.S.

HELSINKI, December 4.—The Finns celebrated today the Soviet evacuation from Hangoe as a great Finnish victory. Understanding that the Russians were prepared to leave there, Finnish aircraft dropped leaflets asking the Russians not to destroy the houses. The reply was mighty explosions.

As a last greeting, the retiring Russians left placards which said, "We leave now but will return for a sweet revenge." These words, the press writes, will be remembered in future Finnish operations.

The fate of the Finnish and Spanish volunteer prisoners is not known.

Big fires indicated that the Russians are also evacuating Hogland and Seitskaer islands.

It is also reported that Finnish coastal artillery shot and sank two Russian ships and a third exploded after hitting mines.

The transport Josef Stalin coming from Hangoe was also damaged by Finnish artillery and surrendered at

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REDS, POLES MAKE AMITY DECLARATION

Assert They, With Britain, Will Fight Until Reich Forces Finally Destroyed

PLEDGE FULL MUTUAL AID

Signed by Stalin and Sikorski After Negotiations Held December 3 and 4

I.N.S.

MOSCOW, December 4.—The Soviet Union and the Polish Republic have signed a declaration of friendship today.

The declaration, one of friendship and mutual assistance, was the result of negotiations held on December 3 and 4 between Josef Stalin and Viacheslav Molotov, People's Foreign Commissar, on one side, and the Polish leader, General Wlacyslaw Sikorski and Stainslaw Kot, on the other. Josef Stalin and General Sikorski signed the declaration, which is to the following effect:

Both sides, jointly with Britain and the other allies and with the support of the United States, will wage war until a complete victory and the final destruction of the Reich forces are achieved. The Soviet and Polish Governments will undertake to render each other full military assistance. The peacetime relations will be based on good neighborly collaboration and friendship, and a mutual and honest observance of the undertaking will be assumed by both parties.

It is pledged that after a victorious conclusion of the war, the allies must ensure a durable and just peace which can only be achieved through a new organization of international relations on the basis of the unification of democratic countries in a durable alliance, while respect for international law would be maintained by a collective armed force.

Sikorski Radiocasts

Domei

MOSCOW, December 4.—General Ladislas Sikorski, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the refugee Polish Republic, in a radio speech here today, declared that although Poland has been defeated by the Germans on the battlefield, "the Polish people have not submitted now, and, despite unheard of persecution, will never submit."

"This war has taught us Poles many things and, therefore, we are united and fighting in concert for a new Poland, a Poland whose strength will be founded on equality of all her citizens before law without distinction of race, origin and creed and on a political, social and economic democracy," General Sikorski said.

General Sikorski praised the leadership of Premier Josef Stalin and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Britain for their resistance against Germany.

The present European war is "a universal revolution and a life and death struggle between democracy and totalitarianism, between the two mutually

(Continued on Page 2)

ECONOMIC MEETING DEBATES PROBLEMS OF FOOD, MINERALS

Increased Production Is Discussed by East Asia Conference on Friday

DIRECTORS GIVE SPEECHES

Make Reassuring Statements, Thank Hostile Nations for Stirring Up Races

The East Asia Economic Conference, meeting here in a four-day session which started Thursday, split into two division and attacked on Friday the problem of increasing the production of foodstuffs, coal, and key minerals in the countries comprising the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Seishi Shigemasa, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in an address opening the meeting of the first division dealing with foodstuffs, announced completion of the program of building up reserves of foodstuffs in Japan.

He also made a reassuring statement that there would be a normal supply of rice and other foodstuffs in the country in the event of air attack.

The second division dealing with coal and key minerals was told by Hiroshi Tsuda, Director of the Mining Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, that a marked increase had been witnessed in the output of coal, oil, and all other important mineral products in Japan and elsewhere in East Asia ever since Japan abandoned the policy of relying on third countries for the supply of vital mineral products. Moreover he told his enthusiastic audience that Japan and other countries in East Asia ought to be grateful to countries opposed to the policy of establishing the co-prosperity sphere for their move in freezing the assets of Japan and its associates, which had stirred the races inhabiting East Asia to redouble their efforts to achieve a state of self-sufficiency in vital materials.

Explains Food Situation

Appearing before Mr. Shigemasa at the session of the division on foodstuffs was Mr. Tanaka, head of the first section of the Food Control Bureau of the Agriculture Ministry, who, speaking for Mototake Yukawa, director of the bureau, explained the food situation in the countries which comprise the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Noriharu Takeuchi, Director of the Colonial Affairs Bureau of the Overseas Ministry, who spoke after Mr. Shigemasa, cited figures to show that There will be supplies of rice and other cereals in Japan Proper and the overseas possessions. He said that his Ministry in conjunction with other Ministries concerned is tackling the critical problem of providing improved transportation facilities in the Empire, a problem which he told the meeting is as vital, so far as the present is concerned, as the problem of increasing the production of foodstuffs.

Many hours of the meeting were taken up with reports by representatives from Manchoukuo, China, and Inner Mongolia.

President Ishizuka of the Chosen Rice Storage Company in a report on the condition of food in the peninsula told the meeting that the peninsula is endeavoring to see that as much rice and other cereals produced in the country reach Japan Proper through strict regulation of consumption and encouragement of the inhabitants of the country in the use of substitute food. He took the opportunity to ask increased Government assistance in the program of increasing the production of foodstuffs in the peninsula. The problem of insuring smooth distribution of foodstuffs in the peninsula, he went on, is largely one of improving facilities for water transport. He asked the Japanese Government to see that sufficient supplies of materials are made available for the water transport improvement projects which are under

(Continued on Page 2)

Wilhelmstrasse Says No Such Thing as Crisis Over Powerful Japan

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 4.—The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today rejected the intimation that a crisis is prevailing over the Far East by saying that "there is no crisis around a militarily strong and courageous nation like Japan who is determinedly defending its own vital rights for Lebensraum." He also said that the term crisis more justifiably applies to such Powers as are interfering in spheres of interests not their own.

U.S. WAR PROGRAM EXPOSED BY PAPER

Chicago Tribune Reveals Confidential Report to President By Army, Navy

URGES A.E.F. OF 5,000,000

White House Secretary Early Says Government to Probe Source of Report

Domei

CHICAGO, December 4.—A joint army and navy board has prepared a confidential report for President Roosevelt declaring that Germany cannot be defeated without United States participation in the European War, the Chicago Tribune sensationally reported from Washington today.

An estimated expeditionary force aggregating 5,000,000 men would be required to launch an ultimate land offensive against Germany, preparations for which could not be completed before July 1943, the journal claimed.

The report, which allegedly was prepared at the direction of President Roosevelt and bears the signature of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, was said to contemplate a total United States armed force of more than 10,000,000 men, the Chicago Tribune asserted.

Action Before July

The report recommends that before July 1943, the United States assume an increasingly active part in the war, including establishment of military bases encircling Germany, an air offensive against Germany from bases at present being constructed in the British Isles and in the Near East for United States use and the possible dispatch of expeditionary forces to Africa and the Near East, the Chicago Tribune report revealed.

The report estimated that the Soviet Union would become militarily impotent by July 1942 but recommended that the United States continue the war even if Britain and the Soviet Union should be defeated, the journal said.

The section of the reprot dealing with the navy recommended the building up of forces and facilities capable of executing strong naval offensives on two oceans, the Tribune claimed.

The strategy section of the report declared, "the joint board is convinced the first major objective of the United States and its associates should be the complete military defeat of Germany." and in a conclusive peace, only gives Germany the opportunity to reorganize in Continental Europe and to replenish its own strength.

"From this, it follows that the principal strategic method to be employed by the United States in the immediate future should be material support in the present military operations against Germany, the report stated.

It was stated further that before land offensive is undertaken, Anglo-American sea and airforces must create the following conditions:

Destroy Axis Ships

1. Axis warships must be swept from the seas, particularly from the Atlantic waters adjacent to Europe.
2. Overwhelming air superiority must be accomplished.
3. Economic and industrial life in Germany must be rendered ineffective.
4. Combat effectiveness of German

(Continued on Page 2)

Screen Stars to Be Prohibited Using Professional Names by Home Ministry

Ask any man on the street: Who is the best and most popular actress in Japan? He will invariably answer Irie Takako. Then ask him: Who is Miss Hideko Tamura. He will shake his head and say he hasn't the least idea.

But if you were an intimate of Irie Takako you probably will be proud to vouchsafe a ready answer because you know that Irie Takako and Miss Hideko Tamura are both the same persons.

However, the man on the street will come to know all the screen stars' rightful names as the Home Ministry has banned the use of professional names. So Irie Takako on the screen and off the screen must be named Hideko Tamura and nobody else.

The reason given out in this connection is very simple. It is "to elevate a sound amusement culture under wartime structure," according to Domei. No more concrete reason is announced and naturally the people are at a loss to know what it is all about. Last spring the same Ministry issued instructions to entertainers to change their professional names, the news agency further reports, and this time the same authorities have decided to take a step further than this. They are prohibiting the assumption of professional names by screen stars.

The orders have already been issued to the directors of all movie studios and other responsible persons. A comedian assuming the name "Fujiwara Kamatari," the same name as Japan's great loyal subject, whose image is engraved on the 10-yen bank note and the ancestor of the Fujiwara family, was previously ordered by the Government to change his name. Okochi, the most noted sword screen actor with Tsumasaburo Bando, had to assume his real name Isamu Obe. Tsumasaburo, otherwise known as Bantsuma for brevity, has adopted his real name Denkichi Tamura, a name common to man. Miss Irie will be called Hideko Tamura and Miss Mieko Takamine whose popularity on the screen threatens to outstrip Miss Irie will have to use her real name Mie Suzuki.

Nothing has been reported on the change of the traditional stage names of Kabuki actors, including Uzayemon Ichimura, Kikugoro Onoye, Koshiro Matsumoto, et cetera.

SILENCE IS BROKEN BY ROOSEVELT, HULL ON JAPANESE TALKS

Intention Is to Shift Blame to Japan if Agreement Fails to Be Reached

NEW U.S. ATTITUDE SEEN

State Secretary's Memorandum Of Different Tone to Previous Atmosphere

Asahi Service

WASHINGTON, December 3.—At the press conference Tuesday, President Roosevelt said that on current questions Japan's explanation was asked and also announced the development of the Japan-American negotiation since April for the first time. His object in taking this step was to ascertain the attitude of Japan in sending her special Ambassador to Washington.

Also Secretary of State Cordell Hull broke his long silence and at the press conference Tuesday took a new attitude and severely criticized Japan and Germany, and thus hinted that the possibility of a compromise between Japan and the United States was very remote as their views are very widely apart.

That both the President and the Secretary of State have broken their long silence, it is observed, is intended for placing the responsibility for failure to come to agreement on Japan. It is to be further noticed that the United States has taken this opportunity to follow a new diplomatic attitude in an attempt to decide now whether the negotiation is to be continued or not.

Memo on Nov. 26

Secretary of State Hull handed to the Japanese side a memorandum on November 26, but it is observed here that it took place after his conference with the ambassadors and ministers of the ABCD nations.

Concerning the Pacific situation there were once reported various informations, but later the negotiation progressed again.

It was just at that moment that American newspapers reported that there might be reached a certain agreement to become the basis of negotiation and thus Chungking was much confused. Later the memorandum given by Secretary of State Hull was of a much different tone to the former atmosphere at the negotiation.

At Tuesday's press conference he said that what had been individually talked about had been formed into a memorandum.

Nothing is made clear as regards what attitude the United States would take concerning the kind of reply Japan will send. But it is to be noticed that the United States is making preparations in the Southern Pacific to meet any outcome in the Pacific, as she handed to Japan the memorandum based on basic principles and also both the President and the Secretary of State have taken a drastic diplomatic policy.

At any rate the Washington conference has developed from the basic negotiation concerning the maintenance of 'peace in the Pacific to the recent attitude of the United States,' because of her dogmatic observation that the international situation has developed favorably to her.

Speculation Is Rife

Speculation as to the precise motives of the United States was rife in the press in Japan on Friday as reports reached the capital of the announcement made by the State Department that a further meeting between Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu on the one side and Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the other on the Pacific problem which has been a subject of negotiation between Tokyo and Washington for some time had been arranged for early this morning, Japan time.

The newspapers attached supreme importance to the forthcoming meeting, pointing out that it would be the first official contact between the two Japanese envoys and Roosevelt administration leaders since the critical step was taken by the United States in addressing an inquiry of an undisclosed nature to Japan through the envoys.

Well-informed quarters refused to be influenced by the progress of the Japanese-American talks into believing that the effort to reach a settlement with the United States would be given up. They dropped the hint that the Government would fight to the last in the cause of inducing the United States to accept the Japanese viewpoint.

Observers made no secret of their disappointment over the attitude of the United States toward the Japanese effort to reach a settlement of the situation in the Pacific area which is fraught with extremely dangerous possibilities.

Their profound regret was for the action of the United States Government in disclosing the documents exchanged with Japan in connection with the current talks and the subsequent move

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The Weather

Tokyo and vicinity today and tonight: cloudy weather with northerly winds, with rain at night, Sunday, same as Saturday (announcement at 9 p.m. Friday). Highest temperature in Tokyo Friday, 58.1° F., lowest, 40.1° F. Humidity at noon, 47 per cent. Sunrise today, 6:36 a.m., sunset, 4:28 p.m.

ACCION ARGENTINA MEETINGS STOPPED

B'Aires Government Shuts Off 3,000 Gatherings Because Against Neutrality

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—While the possibility of war in both the Pacific and the Atlantic is rapidly mounting, the present Argentine Government headed by Ramon S. Castilo, Vice-President and President of the Senate, is maintaining strict neutrality.

The Government took a decisive step to check the campaign waged by British and American elements by ordering the Accion Argentina to stop its meetings at 3,000 places throughout the country, which were scheduled to be held November 29.

The reason for prohibiting the Accion Argentina from holding its mass meetings is, according to the explanation by the Government, as follows:

1. The holding of the mass meetings not only would run counter to the principle of the neutral attitude maintained by the Government but also would injure the sovereignty of the country.

2. Leaders of the mass meetings judge the present Government as a pro-German one. Furthermore, it was indicated that they might stage an anti-Government movement at the mass meetings.

Many Contradictions

The fact that the Argentine Government took the decisive attitude of oppressing British and American elements in spite of the mounting trend of closer relationship of Argentina with the United States since the conclusion of the trade pact in October is an expression of many deeply-rooted contradictions and agonies in the political and economic structures of that country.

Relations between Argentina and the United States since the conclusion of the trade pact are summarized as follow:

1. It is reported that the United States has proposed the purchase of all surplus products of Argentina for three years to come if Argentina refuses the continuance of trade relations with the Axis Powers.

In this connection, the Agriculture Minister of Argentina admitted that negotiations of such a nature are now going on.

2. The Argentine Government has accepted the American proposal for its monopolistic purchase of the latter's tungsten. The contract in question has been concluded between the Argentine Government and the American Metals Reserve Company, according to which the said company is allowed to buy 3,000 tons of tungsten annually for three years to come. Argentina produced only 1,250 tons in 1940. Argentina cannot meet the American demand if it should double the production of tungsten.

Committee Sent to U.S.

3. Recently the Argentine Government dispatched a committee composed of representatives from the army and navy to the United States for purchase of arms for ¥70,000,000 which the United States lent to Argentina under the lease-lend act. Argentina will supply materials to pay for them.

The United States, taking advantage of the difficulty of Argentina in disposing of its surplus products, is taking the policy to purchase all surplus products of Argentina to establish its economic, and political hegemony in Argentina.

The Argentine Government, however, is reluctant to depend entirely on the United States, hoping for the maintenance of free trade.

ANKING AGAIN RAIDED IN SURPRISE ATTACK

Makino Air Unit Showers Remaining Military Establishments Around Airfield

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 5.—A group of Japanese Army bombers belonging to the Makino air unit yesterday evening again effected a surprise air raid upon Anking airfield in Shensi Province, and heavily bombed the remaining military establishments around the airfield.

It is reported one enemy plane was destroyed on the ground.

All Japanese planes after their successful bombing returned to their air base, it is added.

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 5.—Taking off from their base in formation at daybreak today, Japanese air force planes heavily bombed the enemy base in Anking, a city in southeastern Shensi Province, this morning, causing heavy damages to the remaining military establishments there.

The raiders sent down a S. B. model bomber of the enemy after giving hot pursuit. They all returned to their base safely.

IRAN MAY SNUB VICHY

Britain Might Compel Suspension of Diplomatic Relations

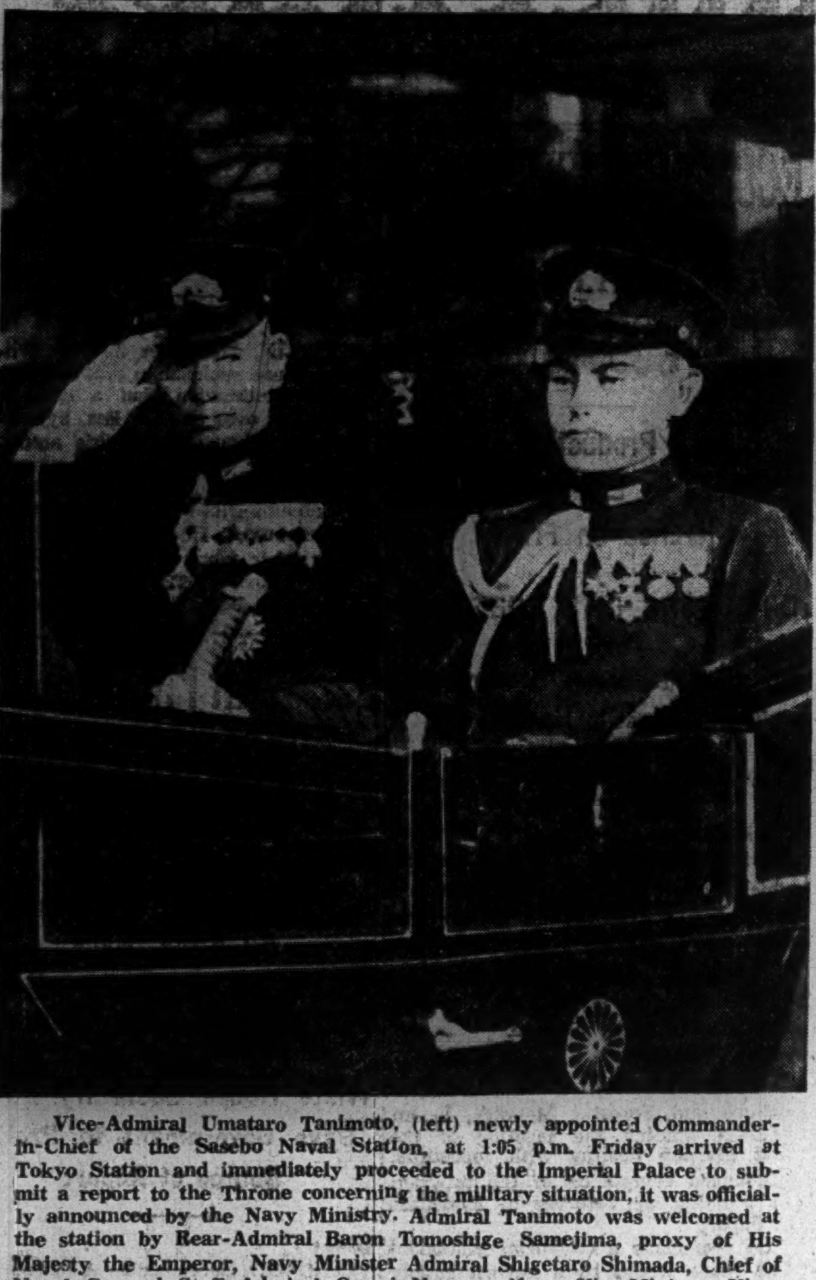
Domei

VICHY, December 4.—Britain might compel Iran to suspend diplomatic relations with France, political quarters here asserted today.

Well-informed quarters, meantime, stated that the Government has not yet considered discontinuation of relations with Iran.

Following the disruption of relations with Iran, which occurred three weeks ago, these circles expressed their belief that relations with Iran would be stopped.

Returns From Front



Vice-Admiral Umataro Tanimoto, (left) newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station, at 1:05 p.m. Friday arrived at Tokyo Station and immediately proceeded to the Imperial Palace to submit a report to the Throne concerning the military situation, it was officially announced by the Navy Ministry. Admiral Tanimoto was welcomed at the station by Rear-Admiral Baron Tomoshige Samejima, proxy of His Majesty the Emperor, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of Naval General Staff Admiral Osami Nagano, Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Chief of Naval General Staff Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito and others. During the audience, Admiral Tanimoto reported military conditions on certain first line waters where he served for the past 11 months, it is understood. Her Majesty the Empress was also graciously pleased to grant an audience to the Admiral Friday afternoon.

U.S. Pilots, Planes For Burma Boad Arrive at Manila

Asahi Service

NEW YORK, December 4.—Americans who are to engage in aiding the transportation facilities of the Burma route, and American airplanes and pilots who are to protect the road from Japanese bombing have arrived at Manila on their way to Burma, it is reported here. The Chungking Government contracted to employ 46 Americans for this purpose at a salary of $500 per month for each person.

U.S. War Program Exposed by Paper

(Continued From Page 1)

air and ground units must be weakened by dispersion and shortage of materials, including fuel.

5. Morale of the Axis peoples must be broken down by subversive activities, propaganda, privation and destruction.

The Chicago Tribune published the text of President Roosevelt's letter to Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, of July 9 requesting army and navy authorities to cooperate in preparation of the report, and declared that the final document was submitted to the President under the date September 11.

Asserting that the report held two of Mr. Charles Lindbergh's major contentions, the paper quoted the document as follows:

"Germany and her European satellites cannot be defeated by the European Powers now fighting against her.

"If our European enemies are to be defeated, it would be necessary for the United States to enter the war and employ part of its armed forces offensively in the eastern Atlantic, Europe and Africa."

The Chicago Tribune said the aviation section report upheld further, Mr. Lindbergh's contention that Britain lacks sufficient bases for a successful air bombardment of Germany.

The paper quoted a passage which estimated that "6,860 bombardment planes would be necessary for such operations, whereas Britain at present has available only 169 bases capable of accommodating 3,842 bombers and 1,690 pursuit planes and that an additional 117 airdromes would be necessary.

The total forces required would be 10,045,000 men, of which 1,100,000 would be navy men, including a naval air force, 150,000 marines, 6,746,000 army men and 2,050,000 men for the army air force, the report estimated.

The army would consist of five field armies containing 251 divisions, including infantry, armored, motorized, parachute, mountain and cavalry divisions.

The report further rejected the belief that the Nazi regime would be overthrown internally until Germany was on the verge of military defeat.

United States war aims outside the Western Hemisphere were listed as follows:

"Prevention of the destruction of the British Empire; eventual establishment of balances of power which would most nearly insure the political stability and contribute to the security of the United States; and, as far as practicable, the establishment of regimes favorable to economic freedom and liberty.

Government to Investigate

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Stephen Early, White House Secretary, today said the Government will investigate the source of report published this morning by the Chicago Tribune, asserting that a confidential report by the joint Army and Navy Board has called for an American Expeditionary Force of 5,000,000 men for a proposed offensive against Germany on July 1, 1943.

Mr. Early, however, added that he has not yet talked to President Roosevelt about the report and, therefore, he was not in position either to confirm or deny the Tribune's article.

"War plans" exist in the War Department and the Navy Department respectively because it is their duty, even in peace times, to study and devise plans for all possible emergencies, the White House Secretary pointed out.

Unlimited emergency has been declared and if they lacked plans to meet any emergency, Mr. Early said, they would be guilty of inefficiency, and if President Roosevelt permitted them to face emergency without plans, he too is guilty of negligence.

Officials of the War and Navy Departments today expressed surprise bordering on bewilderment over the Chicago Tribune's sensational report to the effect the joint board of the army and navy has prepared a confidential report for President Roosevelt embodying sweeping military preparations envisaging the United States eventual active participation in the European hostilities.

Officials of both departments, however, endeavored to minimize the import of the disclosure asserting that the alleged war program was out of date and would be inapplicable to the situation caused by the outbreak of the Soviet-German hostilities.

Meantime, it was understood an official investigation has been ordered into the leakage of the confidential material.

CURTIN DENIES WITHDRAWAL

Says No Troops Taken Off From Middle East

I.N.S.

MELBOURNE, December 4.—John Curtin, Prime Minister, today denied the German allegations that General Blamey has ordered the withdrawal of Australians from the Middle East, and said:

"It is an absolute lie; the supply of reinforcements is being more than maintained. The War Cabinet convened the Ministers who were greatly satisfied with President Roosevelt's stand and opined that the tension relaxation was only temporary.

Silence Is Broken By Roosevelt, Hull On Japanese Talks

(Continued From Page 1)

by Secretary of State Hull in speaking lightly of Japan, linking it with the Axis Powers at his press conference on December 3.

U.S. Stand Unchanged

These developments in the Japanese-American situation, according to those observers who are believed to be in touch with Government circles, seems to have proved to the hilt that the United States has decided that any settlement of pending differences with Japan must be within the framework of its fixed policy of upholding the policies in the Pacific area which are out of accord with actualities.

The view shared by a majority of the commentators who are supposed to know is that the efforts of the Japanese envoys in Washington in continuing Japanese-American negotiations will be concentrated on driving its hope to the Roosevelt administration leaders that their insistence on old-line principles constitutes the principal obstacle to an accord between Japan and America on the problems of the Pacific.

Economic Meeting Debates Problems Food, Minerals

(Continued from Page 1)

way throughout the peninsula.

Food Condition in Manchou

The food condition in Manchoukuo was explained by Director Takakura of the Agricultural Development Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government.

Outlining the program for the development of agriculture in Manchoukuo, Mr. Takakura said that the objectives are to increase the yield of rice per tan, carry out the policy of bringing more land under rice and other important cereals, and restore a balance among the prices of farm products.

Mr. Takakura then went into details of the price policy of the Manchoukuo Government. He stressed that the low price policy will be continued. Within the framework of the low price policy, he went on, efforts would be made to adjust the structure of the prices of farm products. He was emphatic on the point that there is urgent need of harmonizing the prices of vital foodstuffs.

Mr. Takakura concluded his report by pointing to the progress which has been made in the five-year program of developing the agricultural resources of Manchoukuo which is to be completed at the end of the current fiscal year. He said that under the program the output of agricultural products in the country has increased 20 per cent. Specifically, beans have increased 23 per cent, corn 15 per cent, rice 100 per cent, and wheat 60 per cent.

After Director Tsuda of the Mining Bureau, at the session of the division dealing with mineral products, spoke, Hide Katsumata, managing-director of the Mitsubishi Mining Company, spoke of the vast deposits of coal in East Asia. He estimated that East Asia would be self-supplying in coal if the coal deposits in the area, running to 30,000,000 metric tons, were properly exploited. He made recommendations for the establishment of organs to coordinate the efforts to increase the output of coal in East Asia.

Mr. Tsuda began his talk by emphasizing the urgency of utilizing on a large-scale various poor mineral ores, which are available in abundance within Japan, during the course of round-table discussions immediately following the second-day plenary session of the East Asia Economic Conference.

After referring to the great importance of iron, coal, non-ferrous metals and petroleum as essential, basic factors in industries and defense of a nation, the Director of the Mining Bureau said that, exclusive of coal, Japan had hitherto been dependent to a considerable extent on the non-yen trading areas, especially Britain, the United States and countries under their influence, for the supply of practically all of these minerals. Naturally, he continued, the establishment of a self-sufficiency structure for the minerals in the Greater East Asia has become an urgent issue as it has been made difficult for this country to import mineral ores and petroleum from third countries due to the sharp changes which have occurred in the international situation since last year.

Plan Summary Given

In these circumstances the Government in November of last year decided on and announced the summary of a plan for the economic construction of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and since made renewed efforts for the firm establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and construction of the highly organized national defense system, the Mining Bureau chief said.

Regarding the plan for the expansion in production of non-ferrous metals the Government has taken diverse measures, Mr. Tsuda said, for instance, production allocations were made for the principal mines on the one hand, while efforts were made to attain smooth supply of materials and other productive means for them. Besides, he said, the Government disbursed considerable amounts of bounties for the encouragement of prospecting, construction of ore dressing facilities, refineries, and mechanization of mining undertakings. Other measures are preminums on the official gold purchase price, boosting of copper prices, the wider application of the mineral ore distribution regulations for the supply of proper ores to proper refineries, and the establishment of the Nippon Gold Production Promotion Company and the Teikoku Mining Industry Development Company, both of which have right along displayed their activities as the central bodies of the mining industry.

As the result, the production of different minerals has increased steadily. However, prospecting has been rather slowed down as endeavors on the part of the mining interests have been made chiefly for the achievement of the immediate task of increasing the production. This has naturally resulted in decline by certain degrees of the grades of ores, which together with difficulties in adjusting the supply and demand of labor and labor wages and also delay in delivery of necessary machines, tended to retard the progress of the production expansion plan. Yet it is one of the most urgent things today to ensure sufficient production of non-ferrous metals, and therefore, the production increase plan must be accomplished at all costs.

It is for this reason that the Government is speeding up the establishment of the proposed Mining Control Association. The Government intends to have this association operate in such a way as to offer necessary aid to mining enterprises in connection with their management and technical improvement since large-scale utilization of poor ores is the principal of the output increase measures.

In this connection, the director of the Mining Bureau further stated that fortunately Japan, though its area is limited, is unusually endowed with diverse kinds of minerals, and it is not at all impossible to achieve self-sufficiency in various non-ferrous metals when the policy has been established for the disposal of poor ores.

Tatuta Maru to Touch Manzanillo, Mexico, Arriving December 19

The N.Y.K. liner Tatuta Maru which sailed from Yokohama December 2 to bring back Japanese evacuees from the United States and Panama will also call at the Mexican port of Manzanillo, it was announced jointly Friday afternoon by the Foreign and Communications Ministries. According to the announcement, the Tatuta Maru will arrive at Los Angeles December 14 and leave there two days later for Manzanillo where it will arrive December 19. Leaving Manzanillo December 21, the ship will arrive at Balboa December 26 and sail from here for home December 28.

British Ultimatum Given to Finland

(Continued From Page 1)

the Estonian coast with white flag hoisted.

The Germans say that the Josef Stalin after striking Finnish-German mine field was captured off Estonia by two German boats and was brought into a German harbor with 6,000 Russians from Hangoe.

Prefers Axis Friendship

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—The statements of the Finnish President Johann W. Rangell and Field Marshal Mannerheim are in London valued as a clear indication that Finland intends continuing the war on the German side, the London correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Nya Daglit Allehanda reported.

He declares that it is therefore assumed by neutral observers in London that England will not wait long with declaring war on Finland. Such a declaration of war, of course, would be made only with the consent of the United States.

It is declared in London that Finland has plainly given to understand that it will depend on the German guaranty of its independence rather than on that of the Anglo-American side. The tenor of the headlines of the English press in this matter all more or less points out that "Finland is preferring the friendship of the Axis Powers."

Reds, Poles Make Amity Declaration

(Continued From Page 1)

excluding each other's concepts of human life," he declared.

"A new and just world shall emerge victorious from this struggle, a world of free people who place freedom above all else, a world based on inviolable foundations of honest democracy."

Amity Accord Signed

The Soviet Union and the refugee Polish Republic yesterday signed a declaration of friendship and mutual assistance, it was officially announced today.

The pact declares in part that the Soviet Union and Poland jointly with Britain and other allies and with the support of the United States, "will wage war until complete victory and final destruction of the German invaders" are achieved.

The agreement signed yesterday implements the treaty concluded on July 30, 1941, and the Soviet Union and Poland pledge "to render each other during the war, full military assistance."

Troops of the Polish Republic stationed on territory of the Soviet Union will wage war against Germany "hand in hand with Soviet troops," the pact says.

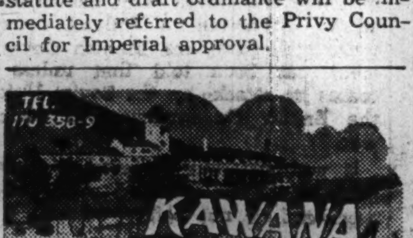
Turks Limit Sailings

Domei

ANKARA, December 4.—Ferid Engeln, Minister of Communications, today issued a decree stating that in the future any Turkish ships exceeding 300 tons, would be prohibited from sailing the Black Sea outside the limits of the Turkish territorial waters. The only exception to the decree will be trawlers, the report said.

Marine Board Draft

The statute governing the projected Marine Board and the Imperial Ordinance in its connection were drawn up and approved by the Cabinet at its regular weekly meeting Friday. The statute and draft ordinance will be immediately referred to the Privy Council for Imperial approval.



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P.I. Civilian Emergency Plane Spotters Have Been Put on Twenty-Four-Hour Duty

Domei

MANILA, December 4.—Plane spotters of the Civilian Emergency Administration here and in the provinces have been placed on 24 hours duty, it was reported here today.

In time of war, the task of these observers will be to spot enemy planes and report their location to the headquarters of the Civilian Emergency Administration, which in turn will sound an alarm.

Members and observers of the services include postal telegraph employes, constabulary, soldiers and agents working immediately under the CEA director of communications.

Also on the 24-hour duty is the office of the National Air Raid warden.

Meantime, it was announced that a one hour surprise blackout rehearsal will be held in Manila and nearby towns some time between December 14 and 20. The exact time was not announced, however.

The Civilian Emergency Administration has decided against holding all night blackouts on successive nights, agreeing instead, to stage surprise exercises to accustom the people to respond to emergency signals. Manila and its suburbs will be affected by the surprise blackouts, it was said.

For ascertaining the present conditions at Manila, particularly as the East Asia situation is now intensified, the Asahi held an international telephone talk with its correspondent at Manila, Yu Kawamura, Friday afternoon. The radiophone conversation was in substance as follows:

Asahi: It is reported that Manila has become quite a military city.

Kawamura: The city has become quite lively with American soldiers and sailors. We meet them everywhere, in tea rooms and cinemas. They are all in very good humor and are having a very good time even at Japanese bars.

Asahi: Do they feel as though something might happen?

Kawamura: They feel it, but they are in good humor nevertheless. They are just like members of two Rugby teams who have just come to the field, there is no enmity among them. For them, there is no difference between sport and war.

Asahi: How about air forces?

Kawamura: Air training is being carried out. Planes are now flying from early dawn to midnight every day. When I woke up this morning at 4 o'clock, they were already flying in a big formation. Thus it seems the planes are flying 24 hours.

Asahi: What is the condition of Japanese residents now?

Kawamura: They think it is difficult to predict the outcome of the Japan-American negotiations, and thus they are feeling deep anxiety. There are quite a large number who are wishing to return home. Many Japanese are engaged in commercial activities, and among them there are about 600 who wish to go. Thus they want another steamship sent. There is a French ship from French Indo-China shortly leaving for Shanghai, and the evacuating Japanese are waiting for her arrival. But as the Vichy Government has recently become quite friendly with Germany, the American authorities do not welcome the coming of French ships. Thus it is feared that the French ship may not be supplied with water and fuel upon arrival here. The President line ships are coming to Manila but as they do not touch at Shanghai they cannot be utilized by the Japanese. Thus the French ship might be the last for Japanese. If the French ship comes, the staffs of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Yamashita Steamship Company, Taiwan Development Company and other Japanese firms will leave.

Asahi: How is President Quezon lately?

Kawamura: Although the atmosphere here is so intensified, the President's health has not been very well since last year. He is now at a resort. It is not known when he will return to Manila. The general atmosphere here is hoping for a satisfactory conclusion of the Washington negotiations, but informed circles believe it would be very difficult.

U.S. Gunboats at P.I.

Asahi Service

MANILA, December 5.—The United States Gunboats Luzon and Oahu which left Shanghai on November 26 under the command of Rear-Admiral William Grassford, entered Manila yesterday.

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R.A.F. Units in Malaya

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—Two units of the New Zealand air force have been stationed in Malaya for defense purposes, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation report intercepted here today. One of these units has been charged with the construction of airports, while the second unit has been devoting its activities to defense maneuvers, it was said.

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17,000,000,000 YEN SEEN AS EASY GOAL

Anticipated People Will Have No Difficulty in Saving What Government Wants

In view of the fact that with the exception of 1938, when the national savings program was instituted, the nation has cooperated with the Government in saving more than what the Government demanded, it is expected that the Japanese people will have no difficulty in saving ¥17,000,000,000, the national savings goal set for the coming year, according to this Domei story:

The nation started its campaign of saving money on December 4 as the Government launched its ¥17,000,000,000 savings program. The goal in this year's national savings is ¥3,500,000,000 more than last year which would mean that the people will have to save as much as ¥8,000,000,000 before the end of March.

However, this astronomical figure should not be impossible to attain on the basis of past records as long as the people of this country make up their minds to be thrifty.

It is true that in 1938, the first year when the national savings campaign was started, with the goal set at ¥8,000,000,000, national savings at the end of that year only registered ¥7,330,000,000, a little short of the fixed amount.

In the following year, the record in national savings reflected the growing sense of responsibility of the people behind the guns in doing their share in putting an end to the China affair. Though the Government said that it would be satisfied with ¥10,000,000,000, the people gave the Japanese Government a Christmas present of ¥10,200,000,000.

Equal to Occasion

Next year, 1940, the Government put the mark a little higher, at ¥12,000,000,000. But the people proved to the nation's leaders that they can't be outdone. The savings totaled ¥12,800,000,000. In all cases, the Japanese people proved themselves equal to the occasion.

In looking at the saving made by the people so far in the first quarter, April through June, postal savings registered ¥510,000,000; bank deposits, ¥2,250,000,000; credit unions, ¥300,000,000; money in trust, ¥150,000,000; insurance, ¥220,000,000; direct investment of securities, ¥840,000,000 and ¥200,000,000 in other savings, making a grand total of ¥4,470,000,000. In other words, this is more than ¥1,000,000,000 greater than the slated savings set for the quarter which was ¥3,400,000,000.

In the thrift campaign, the post officers are playing an extremely important role. The postal insurance system which was established 25 years ago is taking no small role in this campaign. During March to the end of November of this year, more than ¥2,280,000,000 worth of insurance policies were taken out at the post offices by 1,700,000 people. The total number of policies which the post offices has in trust today total 53,000,000 or, in monetary terms, ¥10,000,000,000.

The annual premiums flowing into the national treasury under the postal insurances equal ¥500,000,000. However, the postal authorities are looking to a greater expansion by encouraging all postal employes and salarymen to take part in the national savings.

In the field of postal annuities, the savings program has been equally successful. During November, a nationwide postal annuities encouragement campaign was carried out with the result that in that month alone, people took out annuity accounts amounting to ¥22,000,000. Compared with the pre-China affair years, when the postal annuities didn't even come up to ¥20,000,000 a year, it will be seen how earnestly the people are cooperating with the Government.

Paying in Cash

In making the regular deposits on these annuities, it was customary in the past to pay these installments in checks. However, at the present time, many of them are paying in cash. In one instance, a person paid out ¥600 out of the total ¥1,600 installments in 50 sen paper bills. From this, it can be seen how effectively the savings program is absorbing the surplus purchasing power. The total number of annunity accounts at the post offices now add up to 790,000 while the yearly installments aggregate ¥8,400,000.

In connection with the campaign this month to save, the Savings Bureau of the Communications Ministry is planning to sell patriotic bonds and savings bonds aggregating ¥28,000,000 and national bonds, totalling ¥140,000,000. To make the people thrift-conscious, the Bureau has sent out more than 3,000,000 pamphlets on the good points of saving to the post offices throughout the nation as well as distributing 40,000 posters, 1,700,000 leaflets for the neighborhood circulating boards. Another 15,000 posters for the walls of the post office buildings and 1,200 large posters for the billboards in the 25 large cities in Japan having a population of more than 150,000 are being distributed.

In the payment of bonuses at this coming year-end, it was related that 10 per cent of the bonuses below ¥100 will be paid in Government bonds, 15 per cent between ¥100–¥250, 20 per cent between ¥250–¥500, 25 per cent between ¥500–¥1,000, 35 per cent for any above ¥1,000 to ¥5,000 and 45 per cent for any amount above ¥5,000.

SPANISH PRIEST KILLED

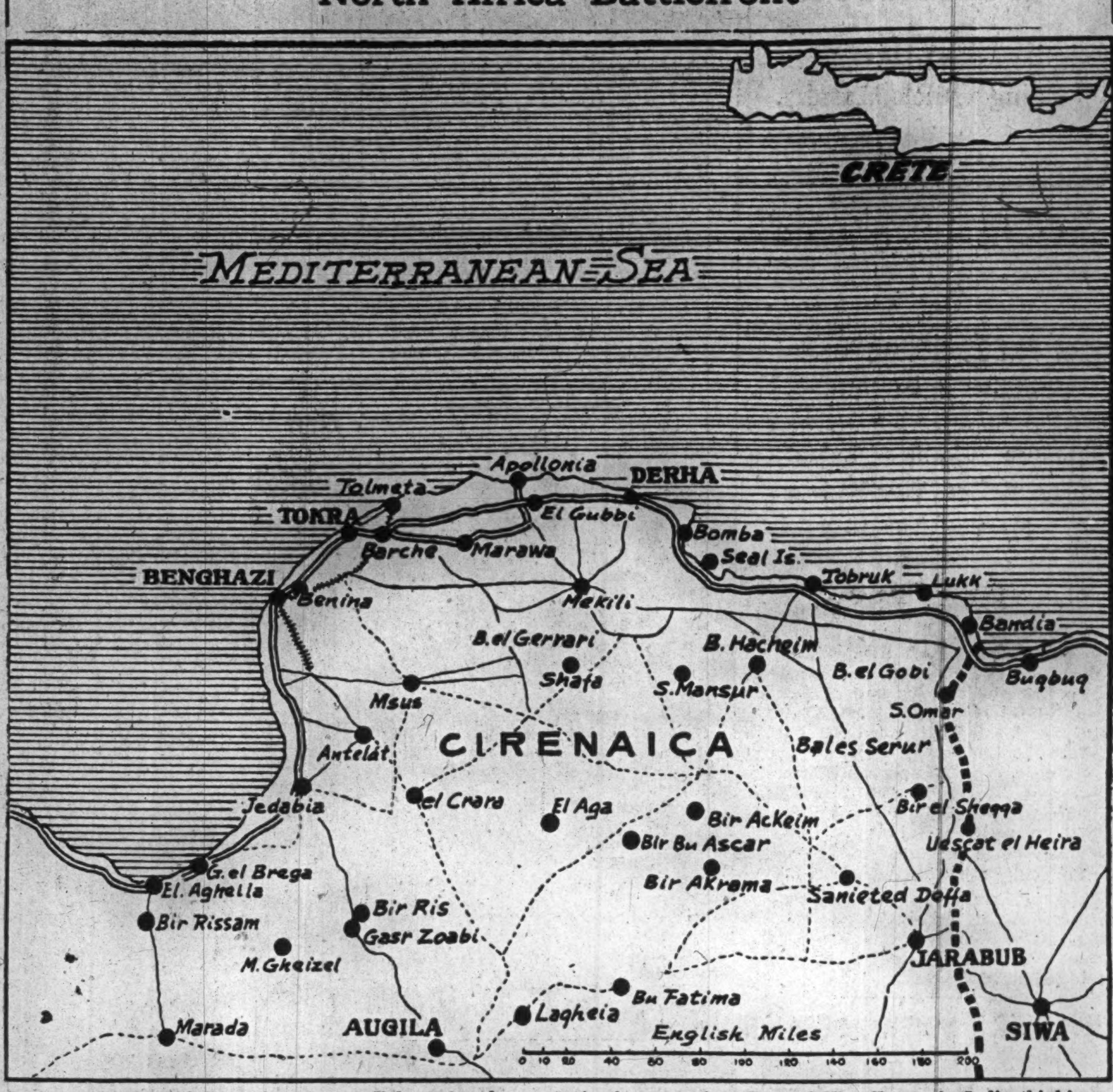
Served as Volunteer With Blue Division Unit in Russia

Transocean

MADRID.—The Catholic priest, Dr. [illegible] Querre Gonzalez was killed in Russia while serving as volunteer with the Spanish Blue Division.

Dr. Gonzalez serving in an artillery unit of the Blue Division had received several military medals for bravery and was one of the first volunteers to register with the Blue Division.

North Africa Battlefront



Already the fighting going around Tobruk has been continuing for quite a time for a would-be-historian to make an extensive study. From this site have emerged tank duels between the Axis and the Allies, infantry sorties and air raids. Reports from Tobruk before and present show that the campaign has been a see-saw affair; first the Allies claiming victory and then the Axis coming back to wrest victory. However the score is on the side of the Axis as it is recalled that in the past when General Wavell now in India thinking he had a chance to beat General Rommel found the going too tough and had to beat a retreat. And now the present fighting is the same story. The British clamoring for a second front thought the desert would be a nice place and started the offensive which are still raging. Early reports say the British were gaining but the tide of battle has turned in the Axis' favor.

DAKAR IS INSPECTED BY ADMIRAL PLATON

French Colonial Secretary Announces Release of Senegalese Troops Ere Long

Transocean

VICHY.—The impending release from captivity of numerous colonial soldiers, particularly Senegalese, was announced over the radio by Admiral Rene Platon, French Secretary of State for the Colonies, during his stay at Dakar, it was officially stated here.

According to Secretary Platon, German-French negotiations appropos the release of prisoners of war, particularly colonial troops, had a favorable provisional result, so that numerous French colonial soldiers who are now prisoners of war may soon return to their homes.

The official announcement declares that this statement of Admiral Platon was enthusiastically welcomed by the entire colored population of Africa.

On the eighth lap of his trip through French Africa, the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited Dakar, the capital of French West Africa, and inspected all military installations at this base—which are of great importance for the defence of the French colonial empire.

He also visited the French warships Richelieu and Montcalm, which are anchoring off Dakar. The commander of the Richelieu, who played a decisive role in warding off a British attack on Dakar about a year ago, showed Admiral Platon the 38cm. British shell which then fell on the ship without exploding.

It is understood that Admiral Platon, following his inspection tour through Central and West Africa, will proceed to St. Louis, Rabat and Oran.

FOR NORWAY FOOD HELP

Labor Ticket System Introduced to Get Equitable Distribution

Transocean

OSLO.—In order to provide for a more equitable distribution of food and daily necessities among the Norwegian population in keeping with the work they are doing, Reich Commissar Josef Terboven has inaugurated a labor ticket system.

Distribution of foodstuffs in future is to be conducted on a basis of social justice to prevent preferential treatment of the well-to-do class and to supply the biggest share to those who deserve it on account of the amount of work they do, it was pointed out in a proclamation of Reich Commissar Terboven.

Safety Week Slated In Railway Crossing Starting December 8

"Railway Crossing Safety Week" is to be held for one week commencing December 8 in all of the seven prefectures coming under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Government Railway Bureau. The large number of railway crossing accidents, which totaled 126 with 229 persons being either killed or injured during last year only within the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Government Railway Bureau, has prompted the authorities to have the said week specially set apart for the purpose of giving special training to gate-keepers. All pedestrians are specially requested to cooperate with the gate-keepers by paying careful attention at time of crossing the railroad tracks, especially in view of the usual year-end traffic congestion.

CHINA REDS' STAND IS TOLD BY PRISONER

Chu Chan-kwei Says Eighth Route Army Receives No Aid From Soviet Russia

Domei

SHIHMEN, December 4.—Lieutenant-General Chu Chan-kwei, Commander of the 10th Army in Hopei, who has been taken prisoner by Japanese, expressed dissatisfaction at the attitude of the Chinese Communist army after vividly describing the actual situation of the Red Bandits.

"I was determined to return to my native town as early as possible because I realized that armed resistance against Japan is meaningless," he remarked. "However, the fact that leading officers of the Eighth Route Army are escorted by guards of the Chinese Communist party prevented me from translating my intention into practice.

"To tell the truth, I have little interest in Communism, owing to difference of views on morality of the party. Therefore, I felt when I was made prisoner that the golden chance has finally come for me to sever connection with the Chinese Communist party.

"Despite the exaggerated reports on the part of the Chinese Communist party about the alleged victory of the Soviet troops against Germans, none of the Communist privates believes it. The Eighth Route army receives now no assistance from the Soviet Union."

Red Chief Taken

It has been revealed here that Communist bandit leader Chu Chan-kuai together with his men was captured on November 26 by Japanese troops in a fighting which took place in a region south of Paoting in central Hopei Province.

In the above fighting, the Japanese troops seized 81 rifles, 2,008 rounds of ammunition, 4 light machine-guns, 158 hand-grenades and other arms and ammunition, while the number of bodies left by the Communist bandits under Chu Chan-kuai were counted 269 and 28 were made prisoners, including their leader Chu.

SINGAPORE ENJOYS TENSE ATMOSPHERE

Picnics, Tennis, Golf, Football Abandoned—Staff Officers Sleep on Premises

Reuters

SINGAPORE, December 1.—Singapore yesterday wore the most warlike air yet seen here. Picnics, tennis parties, golf, football matches, normally a characteristic Sunday for the armed forces were nearly all cancelled.

Most offices worked throughout the weekend, and various services' headquarters installed beds for staff officers to sleep on the premises.

Seasoned troops, steel-helmeted and with loaded rifles, stood guard at principal civilian offices and refused entry to anyone without a duly authorized pass.

Officers carrying revolvers when visiting friends or attending church, struck a new note. Staff cars dashed to and fro through the streets as a series of conferences were held.

There was considerable excitement in the early morning over a report, received from an American source, that the Japanese had begun an invasion of Thailand. This report, however, subsequently turned out to be false, as messages continued to come in normally from Bangkok.

According to the latest reports from Bangkok, life in the Thai capital continues to be outwardly normal but underneath there is a strong feeling of tenseness.

The man-in-the-street, who hitherto has been more concerned with his rice crops than with the international situation, has suddenly realized with a shock that great events outside his control may involve him personally in bloodshed and misery.

'Song of Europe'

Transocean

BERLIN.—The newly-composed "Song of Europe" was broadcast for the first time over the German radio at the conclusion of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's speech before the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Anti-Comintern Pact Wednesday. The music was written by Kurt Heuser and the words by Christian Arensburg.

No Special Significance to Be Attached Says Wiedemann on Arriving at Tientsin

United Press

TIENTSIN, November 29.—Captain F. Wiedemann, new German Consul-General here, told the press yesterday that there was no special significance to be attached to his arrival in China.

"I can assure you I have no special mission and that my task is to keep the same friendly contact with the Chinese," he stated.

He said he would not indulge in any activities against the present "truce" he understood existed among the foreign communities in Tientsin.

While asserting he had not yet formally taken over his new duties pending a visit to Nanking and possibly to Shanghai, Captain Wiedemann declared that "I think I am calling on the United States Consul-General here when paying formal calls, on my return."

The German leader, who was former Consul-General at San Francisco and is reputed to be a close friend of Adolf Hitler, arrived here after flying from Berlin via Rome, the Cape Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. He took a steamer to Japan and then flew to Peiping—"a not unpleasant journey."

1st Concert of Philharmony Quartet
Z. MATSUMOTO (1st Violin) Y. KUWAZAWA (2nd Violin)
S. KIYASU (Viola) Y. INOUYE ('Cello)
Thursday, Dec. 11, at 7 p.m.
at Nihon Seinenkan Hall
PROGRAM:
SCHUBERT: Quartet d moll
HAYDN: Op. 76 No. 5 D dur
BEETHOVEN: Op. 59 No. 3 C dur
Admission: ¥2.50, ¥1.50 (including tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Nihon Seinenkan Hall

ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF GERMANY LAUDED

Hungarian Finance Minister in Berlin Says History Will Record Its Work

D.N.B.

BUDAPEST, December 5.—The Hungarian Minister of Finance, Remenyi Schneller, stated during his visit to Berlin: "History will not only record the heroic achievements of the German Army but also the remarkable expansion of German economic power." This expansion of German economic power has made itself felt in all European countries, allied with Germany.

"The German example has clearly been the model for the measures taken or planned by Hungary to extend her potential agricultural output, such as the introduction of regulated markets, encouragement of cultivation by profitable prices and the raising of the quality of her products. It can also be seen that Hungary's industrial plans have been stimulated by German ideas. Those branches of industry are to be specially encouraged which possesses native raw materials and are thus assurred of a sound development, unaffected by import fluctuations.

"These considerations have led to the building up of a Hungarian aluminum industry. This was an obvious enterprise since Hungary has at her disposal the richest bauxite reserves on the Continent, in spite of which she produced only insignificant quantities of aluminum so far. In 1938, production amounted to only 1,500 tons which was about 50 per cent below home consumption.

"The building up of a bauxite industry and a thriving aluminum industry which has now been started has provided Hungary with a new asset on her trade balance by securing her position as a supplier in the European exchange of goods.

"The same applies to the development of a number of other industries, and to the extension of the Hungarian cold-storage system. In the future, export articles which easily spoil and which are often difficult to store, owing to the fact that crops in different countries ripen at the same time, can be dispatched without difficulty even to the most distant European destinations. The result is a facilitated exchange of goods between Hungary and her business friends in Europe. The successful development of Hungarian economic forces has practically abolished unemployment."

SERBIAN WAR PRISONERS WELL TREATED IN REICH

Minister Atchimovitch Says He Found Good Conditions in Camps He Visited

Transocean

BELGRADE.—That Serbian prisoners of war in Germany are being well treated is confirmed by the Serbian Minister of the Interior, Milan Atchimovitch, in a broadcast here.

Minister Atchimovitch states that, according to his own observations, Serbian prisoners of war in concentration camps in Germany are well cared for in clean quarters, are sufficiently provided with warm clothing and look fit and well.

He further declares that these prisoners of war requested him to maintain peace and the future of their children.

Minister Atchimovitch reports that entertainments of various kinds, such as theatrical and musical performances, are provided for at all prisoners' camps which he inspected.

SOFIA-THRACE RAIL BUILT

Meanwhile Electrification of Several Lines in Bulgaria Planned

Transocean

SOFIA.—The Kulsta-Demirhissar railway line in Thrace has been completed. The line is 16 kilometers long and is a continuation of the small-gauge railway from Sofia through the Struma Valley to Thrace, establishing a direct railway connection between Sofia and the Aegean Sea. The small-gauge sections of the railway have been, in the meantime, also converted into normal gauge.

Meanwhile, plans for the electrification of several sections of the Bulgarian State Railways have been submitted to the Bulgarian Government.

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Yokohama Doctor Discovers Medicine To Cure Drinkers and Nicotine Addicts

A Chinese doctor of Yokohama has discovered a specific which will make topers and nicotine addicts hate sake and tobacco within a week, the Nichi Nichi reports.

Assistant-director Dr. Hishinuma of Juzen Hospital in Yokohama, the co-worker of the Chinese physician, told a Nichi Nichi reporter in the office of the hospital Wednesday about the wonderful virtue of the new medicine.

"A patient suffering from alcoholism was carried into my hospital together with a big sake-barrel some time ago" Dr. Hishinuma said. "Before coming to me, he had drunk a little more than half a gallon of sake, but he was later completely cured of alcoholism when he took the medicine and began to look at the ugly container of sake with disgust and contempt.

"Another fellow was a nicotine addict who would not spend a day in peace without smoking five packages of Hikari. On the fifth day of treatment at the hospital he told me that he did not want to see cigarettes any more."

The discoverer of the specific which will be most welcomed by the wives in this country is Dr. Yang Te, who has long been studying the cure of morphinism through the injection of certain medicine into the patient's body.

In June this year, Dr. Yang found an injection which he calls "I.M." One day, in the hospital, he happened to discover that his patients suffering from alcoholism and nicotine poisoning could be cured almost 100 per cent by the secondary reactions of this injection.

Immediately he conducted clinics with the aid of Dr. Hishinuma. With dozens of patients in the hospital, he confirmed the amazing curative power of a new injection developed from "I.M."

The sake and tobacco stopping specific is made of glucose, halogen acid, and other chemicals he would rather not disclose. One characteristic of Dr. Yang's curative method with this specific is that the patient can receive medical treatment without refraining from drinking or smoking.

The specific is injected into the patient's body three or four times a day, and within four or five days, the results of the medicine begins to show.

Dr. Yang, however, does not know why the secondary reactions of the medicine cure the patients from alcoholism. It is impossible to prove by dint of medical science today why the injection of that medicine completely cures these habits, according to the Chinese physician.

ON SUDDEN REQUISITION, BRITISH VESSELS LEAVE

4 Ships of Butterfield and Swire Company Quit Shanghai For South

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 4.—Suddenly requisitioned by the British Admiralty, two vessels of the Butterfield and Swire here, the Liangchow and the Yochow, on Tuesday departed from the local port for the south. The Paiho and the Nanning of the same company were also pressed into service and sailed from here presumably for Singapore yesterday.

Meanwhile, out of four merchantmen of the Butterfield and Swire, which recently set sail from Hongkong for here, the Kiungchow and the Kweiyang are believed to have gone back to Hongkong in view of their non-arrival here yet. Furthermore, the two others are deemed to have also done so.

In the meanwhile, two ships of the Jardine, Matheson and Company which were on their voyage from Hongkong for this port, have already returned there. And another vessel of the company is taking similar way.

ITALY AIRLINE IN BRAZIL HALTED AS U.S. OBJECTS

Washington Reported to Have Protested Trade and Axis Propaganda Don't Mix

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—The Brazilian Government has ordered the Italian Trans-Continental Airline Company to suspend its passenger and mail service between Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, it was reported from the Brazilian capital today. The order will become effective Tuesday, it was said.

It is believed the Brazilian Government's move was motivated at the request of the United States.

According to reports received there, the American Government began to voice its objections to the Brazilian Government immediately after it was informed of the establishment of a new airline between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires by the Italian air company.

When a Pan-American Airways base on the Atlantic coast of Brazil recently was converted into a United States military base, Washington was said to have made stronger representations with Brazil on the ground maintenance of trade and the flooding of South American countries with Axis propaganda were not to the interests of the Democracies which are enforcing economic blockade of Italy and Germany.

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BILL MADE TO OVERHAUL LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Long Pending Question to Get Hearing Before Coming Diet Session

The bill for the wholesale reorganization of the local administration system will be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet, reports Domei.

A large scale reorganization of the local administrative structure has been a long pending question.

Since the revision of 1911, the prefectural, municipal and corporation systems have been improved by April last year, but on too small a scale to meet the ever-changing local state of affairs.

Besides, bills for reform in the establishment of overseas possessions' system, those for an intermediary institution something like a county office and for greater municipality system will be also presented.

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MOZART: Symphony in E Flat Major
LISZT: Hungarian Phantasy Totentanz
Mr. Motonari Iguchi
WAGNER: Overture-Tanhauser
SUNDAY, DEC. 14
SMETANA: Overture—Bartered Bride
TSCHAIKOWSKY: Piano Concerto in B Flat Minor
Miss Sonoko Inoue
DVORAK: Symphony No. 4 in G Major
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MEIJI AND WASEDA IN 19TH RUGBY TILT

Tough Surugadai Fifteen to Try To Gain 4th Successive Championship

For the 19th time since 1923, Meiji and Waseda will meet on the gridiron Sunday afternoon. This match climaxes the Kanto Intercollegiate Rugby League season and pits two undefeated, untied fifteens. Kickoff is set for 2:30 p.m. at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Despite the tough fight the Meiji ruggers had with St. Paul's last week, the Surugadai fifteen is a slight favorite to make it four straight over Waseda and clinch the League title for the fourth consecutive year.

Comparative scores place both clubs on practically even terms, although Meiji has rushed across a total of 376 points as against Waseda's 292, but Waseda has limited the opponents to 19 points as against Meiji's 52.

The Meiji versus Waseda series has furnished more than its share of upsets, the most recent of which was Meiji's 27 to 6 triumph three years ago. However the last two seasons Meiji has left no doubt of their superiority by winning in decisive fashion. The classic series now stand at nine games apiece.

Meiji primarily is an offensive team that rolls with a powerful attack with fast big forwards. The probable Meiji forwards will have Saigo, Matsuoka, Sakashita, Jun Matsumoto, Hayashi, Hanaoka, Takashima and Shibata, all veteran campaigners. This combination has played havoc with all teams for the last three years.

Waseda is expected to start the same line-up that has shown its heels to five league opponents and several non-league matches. Hara, Takano, Inouye, Tojo, Nunomura, Abe, Tsujii and Murakawa should start at the forwards, with Suzuki and Endo at the half supported by Ohkochi, Suzuki, Fukutome, enda and Uzawa throwing up a strong fense.

s Waseda last beat Meiji in 1937, Tomon ruggers are victory hungry they are expected to shoot the [illegible]. Meiji supporters claim that their team is out to create an all-time record, league champions for the fourth successive year.

The match has the ear-marks of a thriller and the Shrine stadium is expected to be packed.

Line-up:

MEIJI		WASEDA
Saigo	F.W.	Hara
Matsuoka	"	Takano
Sakashita	"	Inouye
Jun Matsumoto.	"	Tojo
Hayashi	"	Nunomura
Hanaoka	"	Abe
Takashima	"	Tsujii
Shibata	"	Murakawa
Ju Nakata	H.B.	Suzaki
Man Matsumoto.	"	Endo
Tsubaki	T.B	Ohkochi
Hamatake	"	Suzuki
Nagano	"	Fukutome
Miwa	"	Senda
Sei Nakata	F.B.	Uzawa

Past Scores

Year	Meiji	Waseda
1923	3	42
1924	0	33
1925	3	11
1926	0	12
1927	6	9
1928	11	3
1929	5	0
1930	14	9
1931	33	8
1932	21	24
1933	6	8
1934	24	19
1935	18	13
1936	12	35
1937	11	14
1938	27	6
1939	39	9
1940	52	13

Season Record

Meiji	Oppt.	Waseda
87—3	Nichidai	10—40
69—8	Imperial	0—74
113—3	Shodai	0—119
70—13	Keio	6—24
37—24	St. Paul's	3—35
Total 376—52		19—292

IRANIAN ARMED BANDS STILL SHOW ACTIVITY

Demobilized Troops Still Rampant in Country and Fail To Surrender

Transocean

ANKARA.—Disclosure that armed bands are active in parts of Iran, where they have virtually become the dominant authority, was made by the Chief of the Iranian Gendarmerie, General Saludi, in a report today according to advices from Teheran.

He said that most of the arms in the possession of the demobilized troops of the Iranian Army had not been surrendered in conformity with the terms of the agreement between Iran and the British and Soviet military authorities.

It has been ascertained that the discharged soldiers and officers had taken their arms with them and concealed them in various parts of the country.

These arms were then utilized by organized bands, whose influence became preponderent in certain sections of the country.

The existence of these bands undoubtedly strained the relations existing between the Iranian Government on the one hand, and the British and Soviet military authorities on the other, General Saludi reported.

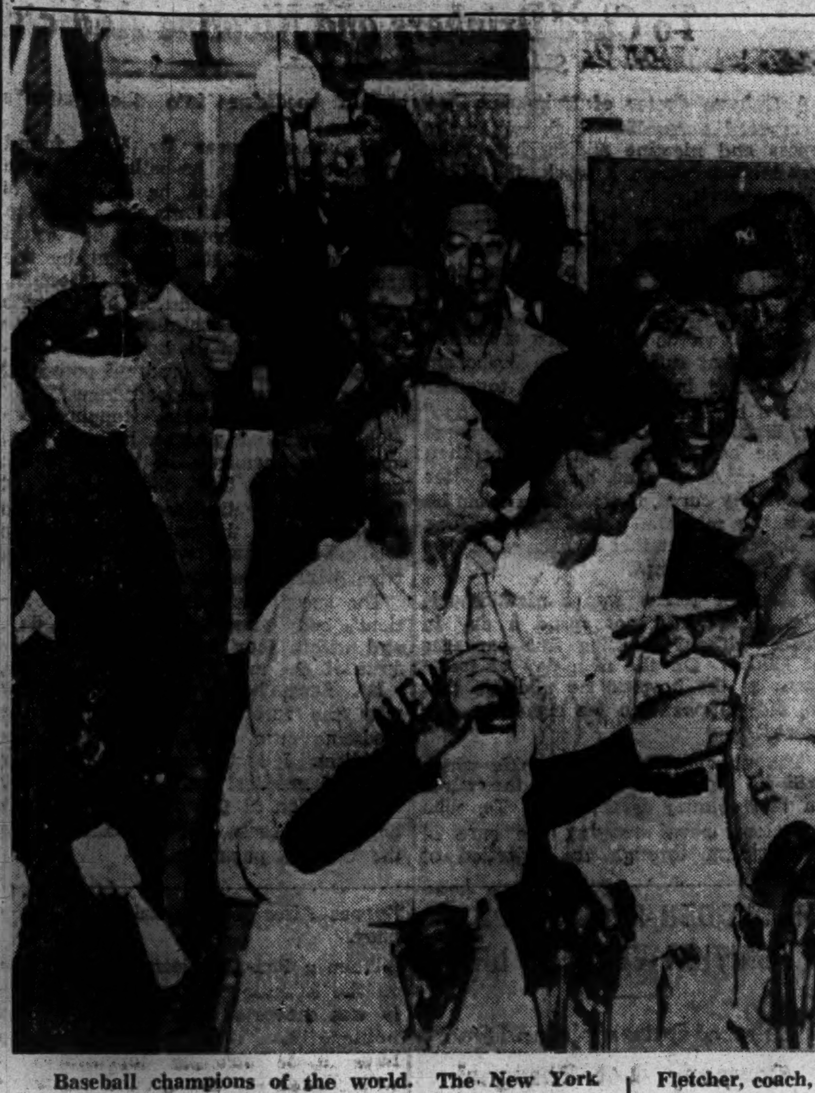
In conclusion, he asserted that the influence of these armed bands had become so great in certain districts that it would be necessary for the Government to take positive action to restore order.

Ski Champion Is Teacher

Transocean

BERLIN, December 2.—The world skiing female champion and several times Olympic champion, Christel Cranz, passed her examination as teacher at Frieburg University. She will in future act as assistant instructor at the Frieburg Institute for Physical Culture, particularly in her own domain in skiing.

After World Series Victory



Baseball champions of the world. The New York Yankees cheer their victory in the dressing room at Ebbets field after they beat the Dodgers 3-1 in the fifth world series game. Phil Rizzuto the "Baby" of the team is in center. Around him left to right are, Art Fletcher, coach, pitcher Marv Breuer, Earl Combs, coach, Johnny Murphy, pitcher, Red Rolph, 3rd baseman, Tommy Henrich, right-field and Johnny Sturm, 1st Baseman.

SIX WEEKEND GAMES SLATED AT Y.C.A.C.

First Item on Schedule Is Rugby Game This Afternoon

One rugby and two basketball games will comprise the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's sports program for this afternoon, while on Sunday the club's athletes will participate in two soccer matches during the morning and a hockey encounter in the afternoon. All the contests will be played at the Y.C. and A.C.

The first item on the schedule will be the rugby game this afternoon between the club's unbeaten and united 15 and the Yokohama Shogyo Senmon College squad set for 3 p.m. The clubbers have won all seven games they played this season, scoring 256 points and having only 28 made against them.

Playing Return Game

The Y.C. and A.C. lady cagers will play a return game with the Shirakiku basketball team at 4 p.m. today. The former quintette lost a close and hard fought contest to the latter a week ago, and another interesting fracas is expected.

The club's men basketeers who have won all three games they have played so far this fall, will take on the Y-Sen Club five after the ladies are finished with the court. This tilt, which will in all probability be fast and produce some good basketball, is scheduled for 5:30 p.m. today.

The early birds on Sunday morning will be the players of the club's second soccer team who are booked to play a return game with the Yokohama Third Middle School Old Boys at 10 a.m. This eleven has kept pace with the rugger squad by having won all its seven games this season, and is hoping the saying that "the early bird catches the worm" will apply to the seconds Sunday morning for hopes are high for an eighth successive victory.

Next to appear on the club field will be the Y.C. and A.C. first soccer team and the Tokyo K.S.F.E. Club side, with the kickoff planned for 11 a.m. or thereabouts. The players from the capital are reported to be fine footballers and a keen and well played contest is anticipated.

On Sunday afternoon there will be an intra-club hockey match in which the married members will be opposed by "those who don't have to ask permission to play," as one of the single players put it. This married-single game is scheduled for 2:30 p.m.

Prior to this, there will be a ladies' hockey practice, commencing at 2 p.m.

Tennis Tourney Set

With the club's autumn tennis tournament having been held up considerably by poor weather a number of matches in the various events will no doubt be played off over the weekend, provided Jupiter Pluvius decides not to visit the club until after Sunday.

The Y.C. and A.C. line-ups will probably be as follows:

Rugby

J. J. Planas, E. Eastlake, M. Jalenques, E. Eymard, M. L. Russell; M. J. K. Stark, F. R. Harriss (vice-capitain), M. Pestalozzi, W. Salter (vice-captain), G. Agajan, A. A. Weiss, M. Wiedenmann, L. A. M. Frank, E. Salter and H. Schoene. Reserves: G. L. King, A. H. Ballantyne, J. Boixo and M. V. Fachtmann.

Ladies' Basketball

Miss V. Albeck, Miss G. Andreis, Miss S. Bell, Miss J. Darbier, Miss M. Eymard, Miss R. Hardvendel, Miss H. Lord, Miss T. Planas, Miss M. Prohaska and Miss M. Stevens.

Men's Basketball

W. H. Blamey, J. Boixo, E. Eymard, G. R. Fachtmann, M. V. Fachtmann, F. R. Harriss, S. Petroff, J. J. Planas (captain) and D. Vorobiov.

Soccer

First team: F. R. Harriss; H. Fernandes, L. A. M. Frank; M. L. Russell, H. Schoene (captain), M. B. de Miranda; W. H. Blamey, U. Wendbladh, G. W. Makepeace, J. J. Planas and G. Agajan.

Second team: E. Eymard; M. V. Fachtmann, G. R. Fachtmann; C. Fernandes, J. A. Dixon(captain), C. Heseltine; J. Boixo, S. Petroff, E. L. Gordes, G. E. Beatty and D. Vorobiov.

Reserves: W. Salter, C. C. Stanbury and H. J. D. Lowe.

Hockey

Married Men: K. S. Himatsinhji, G. R. Swanson, F. J. Bond, C. Heseltine, M. L. Russell, W. Salter, J. O. Lloyd, G. E. Beatty, P. H. Lord (captain), G. R. Fachtmann and F. J. de Silva. Reserve: M. Parsram.

Single Men: F. R. Harriss, M. J. K. Stark, S. G. Bielous, A. H. Ballantyne, G. L. King, G. Agajan, W. H. Blamey, B. Kuskie, R. A. P. Craigie, E. T. Biggs and E. Eymard.

No Propeller Craft Invented in Italy By Noted Engineer

Transocean

ROME.—Test flights have been made of a new propellerless plane at Guisonia, Italy. This aircraft, which is driven by a "repercussion engine," was designed by Secondo Campini, the noted engineer. During the tests, a speed of 209 kilometers per hour over long distances was attained. The new craft was piloted by Mario Deberrardi, the noted test flier.

'Satchel' Paige, Star Negro Pitcher Highest Paid, Not Feller Nor Newsome

I.N.S.

DETROIT, November 16.—There is a lot of discussion throughout baseball circles today as to whether Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians or Buck Newsom of the Detroit Tigers is the highest paid pitcher in the game, but as a matter of fact, neither is entitled to this distinction, according to LeRoy "Satchel" Paige of the Kansas City Monarchs in the Negro American League.

Paige is not a salaried worker. He received $2,000 for pitching a complete game on Sunday or holidays and will, for a guarantee of $300 or more, work for three innings for any team that seeks his service during the week.

Continuing this routine until late October, Satchel then moves southward to pitch for teams in Puerto Rico, and may include visits to Mexico and Central America in his itinerary. After hurling his final game in the 1941 season, Paige reckons he will have earned about $50,000 as compared to Newsom who receives about $35,000 per season and Feller, who gets about the same amount.

Coming up from the South as a member of the Birmingham (Ala.) Black Barons, Paige arrived on the baseball scene about 14 years ago and since that time has pitched at the rate of about three or four games a week, facing the best of the Negro and white baseball talent.

Such well-known sluggers as Joe DiMaggio, who batted seven times against Paige before he connected for a hit have found their booming bats somewhat silenced by his speedball offerings.

A radio announcer once asked Satchel if he was ever bothered with a sore arm.

"Yassuh," he replied.

"And what did you do about!" questioned the announcer.

"Ah just poured a little hot watah on it—it was all right then. Never gave me no more trouble."

POPULARITY SNAGS OSAGE WILD HORSE

'Pepper' Martin Makes Hit in Pacific League but Cardinals Want Him Back

By ROBERT C. WEAKLEY

I.N.S.

SACRAMENTO, California, November 16.—John "Pepper" Martin admitted he was behind the "eightball" today.

The former St. Louis Cardinal star isn't losing his "Pepper" as manager of the Pacific Coast league leading Sacramento team, but the Wild Horse of the Osage is disturbed somewhat by rumors flaring high wide and handsome to the effect his former St. Louis fans want Pepper Martin back in Sportsman's Park, St. Louis stealing bases there as of yore.

"Would you rather be manager of the Sacramento team or return to the Cards?" he was asked.

"Now that there question is mighty unfair," the Oklahoma Wild Horse drawled. "If I say I would rather go back to St. Loo, I'd make a lot of friends around here mad at me.

"And if I said I'd rather be here, I'd get a lot of my friends back East sorta mad.

"Nope, I just can't answer that question. You see I'm having lots of fun being manager of the Sacramento team and I've had fun with the Cards. I've got lots of mighty good friends both places and I wouldn't want to cause any bad feeling.

"As to my going back to St. Louis—they must be a bunch of rumors. I never heard of that before and it's nice I have friends like that who want to see me come back."

Pepper had just returned from a hunting trip in search for deer in the California foothills. As a hunter, he admitted he hadn't had much luck but he took his disappointment philosophically by observing there were a lot more days left of the open season.

Martin must be having fun. When the Sacramento solons aren't playing baseball, he's out touring the California landscape and his friends complain that once outside the ball park he's hard to find.

He lives with his family, including his wife, three daughters and "Mutt" (the dog) in a typical Spanish colonial type house four blocks from the Sacramento Cardinal field. His usual form of relaxation is to load the family car with his wife and children and go for a drive through the Sacramento Valley, or to the Sierra mountains. Martin also has a penchant for watching "bush-league" teams, like those comprising the Sacramento Valley league.

Sacramento, a good baseball town, has taken Pepper to its heart. Fans love his antics, but more than that are proud that the Solons who placed fifth in the Pacific Coast league last year, got on the victory road this season.

Fans scream with delight when Pepper puts on his act with the umpire. When the ump calls a close one, the Solon Peppery manager usually takes a seat on the ground, silently pulling glass and eating it.

When the ump can't stand it any longer, Pepper dolefully remarks:

"Afraid you missed one there" and goes over to the dugout.

When Pepper first took over as Sacramento manager last spring, fresh from St. Louis, he told his players he wanted to see "Gasehouse Baseball." "Gasehouse baseball," he explained, was the sort of game where every player gives a little more than 100 per cent effort and ability.

As to rumors of Martin returning to St. Louis, Phil Bartelme, President of the Sacramento Baseball Club, has this to say, and not without emphasis:

"Ridiculous! Pepper Martin will be here next year. Why any idea of giving Martin back to the Cards is as preposterous as saying there's an iceberg floating down the Sacramento river!"

And since the temperature in these parts is hovering around the 100-degree mark—most unhealthy iceberg weather—it seems John Pepper Martin, the Wild Horse of the Osage, will have to disappoint his Eastern fans.

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NEW PRESS STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Okumura Clarifies Establishment Before Vice-Ministers' Meeting Thursday

At a regular meeting of Vice-Ministers held at the Premier's official residence from 9 a.m., Thursday, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, made reports regarding the development of the establishment of the new press structure and on the decisions rendered by the recent Cabinet conference.

Subsequently, Takenosuke Miyamoto, Vice-President of the Cabinet Planning Board, explained the reorganization of medium and small industrialists and the change of their trade.

Following the report of Shigeru Hazama, director of the Organization Bureau of the Taisei Yokusan Kai, on the second session of the Central Cooperative Council, the meeting adjourned at 10:20 a.m.

HOLDING NINTH SESSION

Kuomintang Meeting to Be Convoked This Month at Chungking

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 4.—Chungking's message obtained here today has revealed that the Chungking regime yesterday announced its holding of the ninth plenary session of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang there within this month.

The convocation of the ninth plenary session which has been postponed repeatedly so far due to the unsettled political condition in the Chiang Kaishek's regime, is deemed to be obviously designed for its showing to the Anglo-American combination the regime's readiness to deal with the Pacific crisis, as well as for concealing its daily dwindling strength of resistance and severe conflict with the Red party.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

HOUSE in Yokohama Yamashita-cho immediately, at least with five rooms. State price and location. Box 391, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE, furnished completely including silver and linen, suitable for bachelor. Apply Suzuki, 60, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

NEW foreign style house. Apply to Tomita, No. 2 Nihon-enoki Nishi-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo (Okuboyama).

For Rent, Yokohama

JAPANESE house, 2 6-mat rooms and 1 7-mat room, fine sea view, garden, at 729, 3-chome, Hommoku-machi, Telephone (3) 0380.

For Sale

ALL imported. Antique carved library set, Persian carpets, crystal ware, bedroom furniture, men's furcoat, ladies' fur-lined winter coat, etc. Apply Box 1016, Japan Times, Kobe.

EASTMAN Kodak special model A, card-size, with a leather case. Perfect condition. Price ¥120. Please phone up Ginza 57-4482.

FOREIGNER, non-designated resident, offers for immediate sale furniture, partly imported, for bedroom study, library, living room, dining room and hall, gas and coal stoves, cutlery, Japanese lacquered cabinets, screen, lamps, American-made steamer trunk, leather cabin trunk, and miscellaneous household objects. May be seen weekdays from 2 to 5 p.m., Sunday from 10 to 5 p.m., at 67 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, opposite Finnish Legation.

PLAYER piano with 80 records; small American electric cooking range. Almost new. Apply Box 365, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

CALCULATING and adding machine, typewriter. No brokers. Attractive prices. Apply Post Office Box 37, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

CAMERAS, used. High prices and immediate payment. Write or phone. We will call. Asanuma Photo Store, Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor, opposite Tokyo Station, Tel. Marunouchi 23-3953, 3954.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices, write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 86 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

ONE billiard table with accessories. State size and price to Box 392, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, carpets, Singer sewing machines, electric refrigerators, foreign furniture, clothing, electric phonographs, cut-glass, safes, golf sets, calculating machines, accordion, etc. at attractive prices. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

TYPEWRITERS, calculating machines, foreign furniture, safes, electric refrigerators, golf sets, carpets, radio-phonographs, wanted. Attractive prices offered. Please write or phone to J. Narikawa Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-1985.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by American licensed experts (graduates of Beauty Colleges in the United States). Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artifical flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist. 47 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. Tel Akasaka 48-0877 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, electric razors used or new, wanted. Please telephone or write to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Write or telephone Melody-sha, a reliable store, 12 3-chome, Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, on side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadaishita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

POSTAGE STAMPS

JAPANESE and Manchoukuo commemorative stamps, also rare foreign stamps at low prices. All varieties and large quality. Japanese and Manchoukuo stamps by wholesale. Yashiro Stamp Co., 1-4, Yanaka-majima-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

Instruction

GERMAN, English conversation and grammar. Also Japanese for beginners by young foreigner educated in Germany and England. Box 334, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.). Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5 chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.), Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetfician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

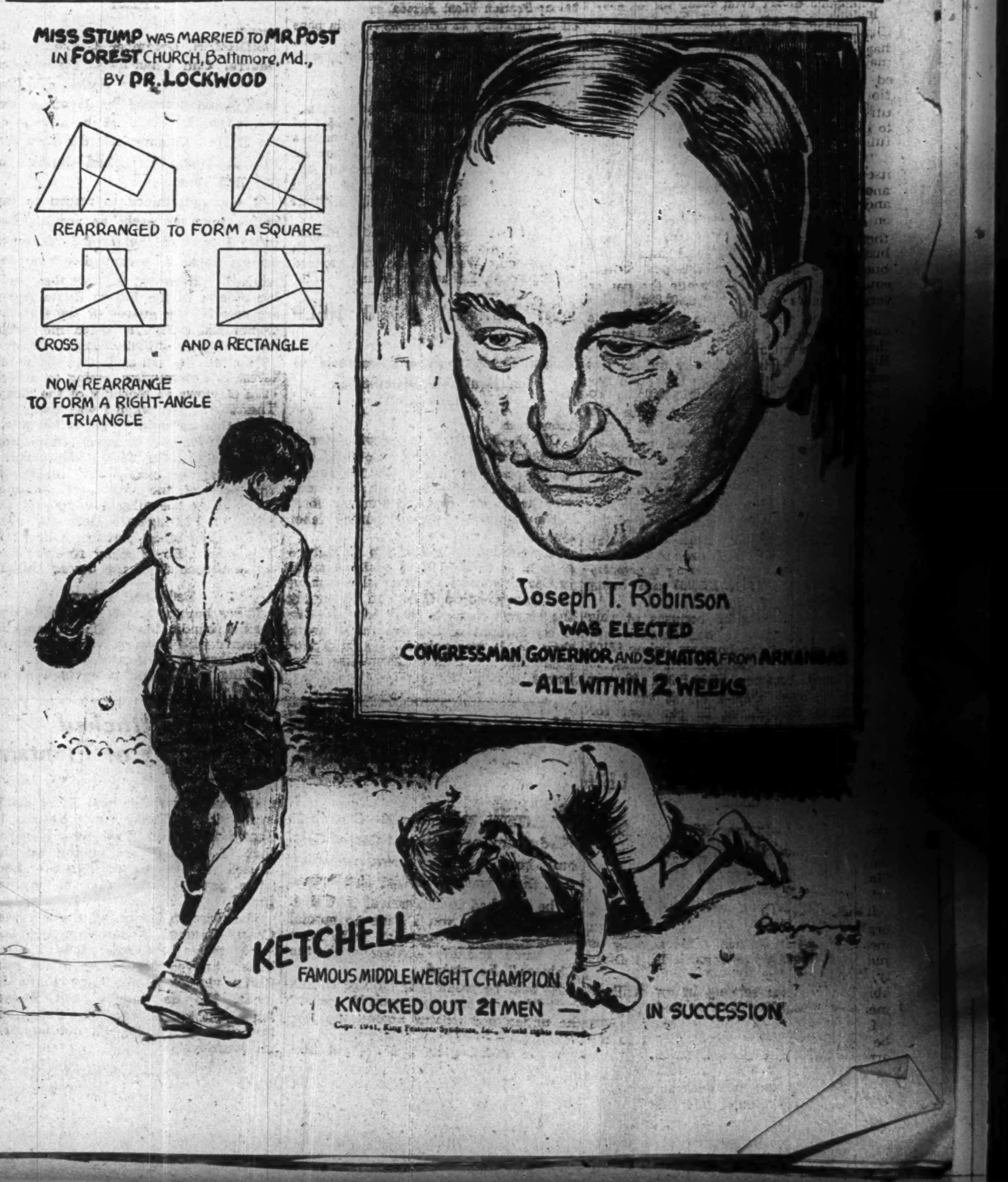
DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

Believe It or Not, by Ripley


MISS STUMP WAS MARRIED TO MR. POST IN FOREST CHURCH, Baltimore, Md., BY DR. LOCKWOOD
REARRANGED TO FORM A SQUARE
CROSS
AND A RECTANGLE
NOW REARRANGE TO FORM A RIGHT-ANGLE TRIANGLE
Joseph T. Robinson WAS ELECTED CONGRESSMAN, GOVERNOR AND SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS —ALL WITHIN 2 WEEKS
KETCHELL FAMOUS MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION KNOCKED OUT 21 MEN IN SUCCESSION

EQUIPMENT GROUP TACKLING ALUMINUM

Fujihara Appoints Hirose, Former Welfare Minister, Vice-President

RELIES ON ROTARY KILNS

Large Plants to Be Equipped With Scrap Obtained From Spinning Industry

Within two weeks after the passage of the bill instituting the Industrial Equipment Corporation in the extraordinary session of the Diet, the corporation headed by Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, has set to work with a resolve to tackle the aluminum industry as its initial task.

In the current strained international situation, the corporation can hardly wait idly for the holding of a ceremony to mark the commencement of business. Mr. Fujihara, Hisatada Hirose, former Welfare Minister, who was appointed Wednesday the vice-president of the corporation by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on the recommendation of Mr. Fujihara, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, president of the Central Council of Industrial Associations and the newly appointed chief adviser to the corporation, and other key figures of the corporation met at the corporation's organization office in the Sanshin Building at Hibiya here on Thursday to set the corporation in motion.

Rotary Kilns Used

At the meeting, they decided to put the aluminum industry into shape, to begin with. Since the stoppage of bauxite imports from the southern regions as a result of the assets-freezing measures, the production of aluminum in this country has been carried out with alumina shale as a substitute for bauxite, through the operation of rotary kilns which were once used for the manufacture of cement.

Aluminum manufacturers in Japan, however, are hesitating to equip their factories with a great number of rotary kilns, because this sort of equipment for the production of aluminum would become useless when the importation of bauxite becomes possible again.

The leaders of the corporation know this fact too well and also know that the production of aluminum has to be speeded up, and increased at any cost. So the corporation is resolved to establish large factories equipped with rotary kilns, and let manufacturers use these factories. Mr. Fujihara, says the Yomiuri, has already a plan in his mind to utilize the scrap obtainable from the spinning industry for the establishment of these factories.

Hirose to Aid Fujihara

The key figures of the corporation as announced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry Wednesday are as follows:

President—Mr. Fujihara; Vice-President—Mr. Hirose; Chief adviser—Vice-Admiral Godo, retired; Advisers: Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company; Reisuke Ishida, director representative of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Daigoro Yasukawa, auditor of the Meiji Mining Company; Yoshio Shimoide, president of the Daito Iron Manufacturing Company; Kiichi Mimura, president of the Sumitomo Metal Company.

In a press interview at the Industrial Club here on Wednesday, Mr. Fujihara declared that with insufficient materials war could not be prosecuted successfully and that the corporation's funds and materials should be utilized to the fullest extent in order to get all strategical industries in Japan fully equipped.

"At the same time the corporation itself will build plants and factories and install all necessary machinery, and let them be operated by the men on actual manufacturing lines. This is the positive side of the corporation's business. The negative side of the business is the scrapping of unused equipment in peace industries and convert them into defense industries.

"The main reason that I have picked out Mr. Hirose as assistant chief of the corporation is that I know Mr. Hirose is a man of fairness and honesty. The corporation may spend billions of yen in a short period to carry out its business in a big way. This kind of work is often accompanied by bottlenecks, overspending of funds and corruption. In order to prevent all this, we need a man like Mr. Hirose, who once held the post of Welfare Minister, and served the Government for many years with a clean record.

LABOR GROUP TO START EFFICIENCY CAMPAIGN

Attendance Rate, Ability and Cooperative System to Be Checked On

The Central Union of the Patriotic Industrial Labor Societies, which has just seen its new president installed in the person of Tadayoshi Kobata, former vice-president of the Planning Board, will launch a nation-wide industrial efficiency campaign for three months beginning January and ending March, involving some 5,000,000 laborers.

Industrial labor everywhere will be organized into labor squads of five members and their efficiency will be judged from three standpoints; namely, attendance, cooperation, and the ability to utilize the industrial equipments entrusted to their care.

Labor in each industrial unit will be organized after the fashion of an army with the president acting as the commander-in-chief and other officials as officers.

It is understood that efficient individuals and squads will be awarded meritorious recognition by the Central Union as well as by the prefectural society managements.

First Batch of Eggs Arrives From N. China; Tokyo Gets More Fish

The first batch of China eggs to the amount of 27,000 kan, or approximately 270,000 pounds, arrived at Kobe Friday by the Chojo Maru on the Tientsin run. They came from North China in 6,744 cases, each containing about 40 pounds. About 80 per cent of the lot is to be distributed in the Kanto area and 20 per cent in the Kansai where the egg shortage is not so acute. With New Year at hand, eggs are expected to come at an accelerated tempo from North, Central and South China. The same morning at the Tsukiji fish market 100 carloads of fish, weighing 750 tons, arrived from various parts of the country. From the Kansai came tunny, yellow-tail, horse-mackerel, seabream and other varieties in nine freight cars; from the Tohoku area cuttlefish, tunny, sardine and others; from Hokkaido flatfish, mackerel, codfish and sardine and from the Joban area sardine, flatfish, bonito and angler. As arrivals in Tokyo these days have been only about 600 tons daily, the fresh supply will be exceedingly welcome.

RETAIL PRICES UP SLIGHTLY IN NOV.

Higher Prices of Clothing Accounts for 0.2% Rise in Index Number

The higher prices of garments and personal effects caused a slight rise in Japan's retail commodity prices last month, it was announced Wednesday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The November index of retail commodity prices compiled by the Price Bureau of the Ministry stood at 169.5 (taking December 16, 1929, as 100) representing a rise of 0.2 per cent in comparison with the previous month and 4.2 per cent against the figure for the corresponding month of 1940. A further comparison with the index before the outbreak of the China affair indicates a broad jump of 64.4 per cent.

Prices of garments, personal effects and structural materials rose by 0.3 per cent last month, followed by 0.2 per cent in fuel and sundry goods and 0.1 per cent in provisions. A rise of 3.8 per cent, as compared with October last year, was seen in meats, 6.1 per cent in fishery products, 1.2 per cent in condiments, 10.1 per cent in garments and personal effects, 1.4 per cent in fuel, 9.1 per cent in building materials and 9.1 per cent in miscellaneous goods. Price of grains dropped by 0.8 per cent and vegetables and fruits by 3.9 per cent.

Releases Wage Index

The Commerce and Industry Ministry also released Japan's index of labor wages for October which stood at 167.5 (taking 1934 as 100), a rise of 0.8 per cent in comparison with the previous month and 11.7 per cent against the figure for the corresponding month of last year. The most remarkable rise of 2.6 per cent over September was seen in the provisions industry, while indices for the building industry and the metal industry contrastingly moved downward by 0.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively, as shown in the following table: (Minus sign denotes decline)

	October index	Comparison with September
Fiber industry	162.0	0.1
Metal industry	150.5	—0.1
Machinery industry	146.8	0.6
Ceramics industry	181.5	2.0
Chemical industry	185.5	1.4
Provisions industry	162.8	2.6
Garments and personal effects manufacturing industry	174.0	0.7
Lumbering industry	191.8	1.8
Printing business	149.6	0.1
Building industry	165.0	—0.5

AIRCRAFT ORDINANCE LIKELY TO BE REVISED

Move Contemplated by Aeronautic Bureau to Control Parts Makers

The Aeronautic Bureau of the Communications Ministry, according to the Nikkan Kogyo, is thinking seriously of revising the so-called aircraft manufacturing enterprise ordinance so as to enable the Government to control the activities of the airplane parts manufacturers, who, under the present circumstances, are left practically uncontrolled.

The existing ordinance provides control over the manufacture of aero-engines, bodies, and propellers, and designates some 16 companies as the official manufacturers, but it does not empower the Government to control the numerous manufacturers who are carrying on production of parts on the jobbing basis for the mentioned official companies. It has come to be contended that inasmuch as the healthy development of the air plane manufacturing industry is a matter of vital importance to national defense, the control should be made rigid and extensive, hence the contemplation on the part of the Aeronautic Bureau to revise the ordinance.

The Nikkan Kogyo understands that if and when the ordinance is revised, all air plane parts manufacturers will be placed under a licensing system. Manufacturers of gliders will likewise be made subject to the system,

MINISTRY, INSURERS COME TO AGREEMENT

By-Laws of Reorganized Life Insurance Association Drafted

An agreement has recently been reached between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Life Insurance Association on the much-mooted reorganization plan of the body, says the Asahi.

The Life Insurance Association drafted the by-laws of the reformed organization on the basis of the just-reached agreement and introduced for approval at a meeting of directors when they met in conference at the head office, Marunouchi. Gen Shimizu, managing director of the association, called at the Commerce and Industry Ministry to submit the draft of the by-laws. This problem will formally be decided at the coming general meeting to be held by the end of this month.

According to the draft by-laws, the board of directors of the reorganized Life Insurance Association will be formed by about 10 directors, three secretaries and several advisers. A president and a managing director will be elected at a general meeting while other directors and secretaries will be appointed by the president from among staff members of the life insurance companies affiliated with the association. Advisers will be named by the president from among representatives of member-firms, Government officials and experts on insurance business.

Decision by Majority

No officer can take a post without the approval of the Commerce and Industry Minister but no approval is required for resignation.

Decision at a meeting of directors and general meeting of members will be made by majority vote, but the president will be authorized to cancel or change the decision thus made after obtaining the approval of the Commerce and Industry Minister whenever necessary. An inquiry committee will be created as an agency to handle the matters regarding the settlement of disputes between life insurance companies and policy holders.

Directors of the Life Insurance Association, at the directors' meeting Thursday, has refixed the goal for insurance contracts for the 1941-2 fiscal year at ¥9,000,000,000, an increase of ¥1,500,000,000 over the original goal. This step was taken in order to comply with the recent lifting of the national savings goal for the current fiscal year.

LEHMAN CORP. REPORTS JUMP IN ASSET VALUE

Up to $29.78 Per Share as Against $28.77 During Previous Quarter

Robert Lehman, president of Lehman Corporation, one of the largest investment trusts, reports a number of changes in holdings and an increase in net asset value as of September 30 to $29.78 a share from $28.77 a share on June 30, according to the New York Herald Tribune. Shares outstanding on both dates were 2,003,377.

Chief changes in the corporation's position during the past quarter were a decrease of approximately $2,380,000 in cash and receivables, and acquisition of $400,000 Commodity Credit Corporation 1⅛ per cent notes, due 1945 and of $2,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company convertible debentures 3 per cent, due 1956.

74 Per Cent in Common Stock

As of September 30, 74 per cent of the corporation's gross assets were invested in common stocks. Cash, receivables and Government obligations accounted for 11.4 per cent, other bonds for 6.2 per cent. Assets valued at fair value in the opinion of directors amounted to 1.25 per cent of total gross assets.

Interest earned and dividends for the three months ended September 30 amounted to $698,233, compared with $616,407 in the like 1940 quarter. After operating expenses of $125,528 and provision for Federal income tax of $22,000, net ordinary income totaled $550,694, compared with $477,700 in the like 1940 quarter. Net realized loss on investments for the period was $212,708, which was charged to surplus.

Net unrealized depreciation of assets was approximately $4,961,724 on September 30, compared with $7,134,294 on June 30.

Although the portfolio as of September 30 shows little change in the proportionate amount invested in the major categories of assets from the position on June 30, aside from the bond acquisitions and the decrease in cash, a number of additions, eliminations, increases and decreases appear among the individual items comprising the corporation's holdings, among the more important being the following:

New Items Reported

New items are 4,300 shares of Eastern Air Lines, 1,000 of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, 3,900 of American Bank Note Company, 3,500 of U. S. Plywood, 10,000 of F. W. Woolworth Company and 1,000 of Western Union.

The chief decreases among common stock holdings were 4,900 shares American Airlines, 2,100 of Campbell, Wyant and Cannon, 2,700 of Chrysler, 6,200 of United Aircraft, 4,400 of Westinghouse, 4,900 of Commonwealth Edison, 2,500 of National Power and Light and 1,700 of North American.

In the railroad group, 1,200 shares each of Atchison and Great Northern preferred and 1,000 shares of Pennsylvania were sold, and the holding of 2,653 shares of Gulf Mobile and Ohio eliminated.

Also sold out were 6,000 shares of Bell Aircraft, 4,100 of Lockheed, 1,700 of Glenn Martin, 2,000 of Dow Chemical and 1,800 of Procter and Gamble.

From the portfolio of preferred stocks, holdings of R. K. O. 6 per cent preferred were reduced by 1,600 shares, and 3,600 shares of United Light and Power 6s preferred were sold out, with other changes minor.

Among the bonds, $350,000 face value of Baltimore and Ohio obligations were eliminated, as were $285,000 Southern Pacific 4½ of 1969 and 1981, $73,000 M. K. T. 4s 1962 and $65,000 Pere Marquette 5s 1956.

Chief reductions in bond holdings were $138,000 Northern Pacific 6s 2047, $98,000 American Power and Light 6s 2016 and $89,000 Baldwin 6s 1950.

Aside from the $2,000,000 American Telephone conv. 6s 1956 and the $400,000 Commodity Credit Corportion, 1⅛ per cent notes added, the only acquisition in the bond list was $62,500 Gulf Plains 6 per cent notes 1945.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	110.1	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	76.6	+ .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	79.7	same
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	81.5	+ .10
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.42	— .30
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.30	same

FARMERS' SUBSIDIES RULES PROMULGATED

Money to Be Used for Purchasing Fertilizers, Implements And Like

A set of regulations governing the granting of rice bounties to farmers have been promulgated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and will be put in force as from December 15, the Miyako reports.

The regulations provide that farmers submit requisitions together with the certificates to be issued to them by the Agricultural Produce Inspection Office to the offices of the National Federation of Purchasing Societies in order to obtain bounties.

Within 10 days after the sending in of these papers, the sums equivalent to the forthcoming bounties will be paid into the applicants' savings accounts opened in the purchasing societies all over the country. They can withdraw as much as they please from the accounts when they use the money for the purchase of fertilizer and agricultural implements and machinery as well as for the improvement of their farms.

Grants Regulated

Article 2 of the promulgated regulations say that the bounties shall be granted to rice producers every year against the rice produced in the year in accordance with the following rules: (1) In case, the producers are independent farmers, they shall obtain bounties against their rice shipped as 'control rice.' (2) In case, the producers are tenant farmers, they shall obtain bounties against their rice shipped as 'control rice' and made over to the landowners as rent.

Article 3 says that the sum of bounty shall be ¥5 per one koku of either hulled or polished rice and 90 sen per 10 kan of unhulled rice.

Officials of the cooperative societies are now making preparations for handling efficiently the expected rush of applications from farmers in the near future, reports the same paper.

Among other things, the officials will do their best to remind farmers not to spend the bounties for unimportant purposes.

BIG CONFERENCE HELD FOR EQUIPMENT FIRM

Vice-Minister of Commerce, Industrial Leaders Discuss Pending Plan

The Government-civilian conference on the projected establishment of the so-called Industrial Equipment Corporation under the joint auspices of the Collaboration Council of the Key Industrial Organizations and the Central Price Control Commission was held at the Marunouchi Kaikan here December 1.

The Government was represented by Etsusaburo Shiina, the Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Minobe, director of the general affairs department and others directly concerned, and the civilian side by such men of note as Ryozo Asano, Ichiro Ishikawa, Naoto Kohiyama, Shingo Tsuda, Hachisaburo Hirao, Kenjiro Matsumoto and others, counting in all some 100 industrial leaders.

The Government, meanwhile, is reported to have succeeded in obtaining the agreement of Ginjiro Fujiwara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, to accept the post of president of the forthcoming Industrial Equipment Corporation. The offer of the post, it is understood, was made directly by Premier Tojo on November 27 and the agreement to accept was announced by Mr. Fujiwara under date of December 1. The Government accordingly instructed Mr. Fujiwara to select candidates for the various executive posts at his own discretion, pending the announcement of his formal appointment.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 5
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,721,700
Over Issues	21,700
Deposits	563,526
Loans	404,430

CAUTION PINS DOWN RISING STOCK MART

Foggy International Outlook Making Traders Withhold Engagements

With cautious sentiment still persisting, Miscellaneous found the path of their price advance blocked on the stock market yesterday.

Traders were unwilling to make engagements as the future of the United States-Japan negotiations was exasperatingly uncertain. Tokyo Exchange, new, opened low at ¥110.20 and declined to ¥109.70 on profit-taking by holders. At the morning finish, it rallied to ¥110.20 and appeared well supported.

Long-term Miscellaneous went soft under the influence of the low Tokyo, new. Tokyo Rayon, in particular, however, was down more than ¥2 because of the no dividend rumor. The general tone of the market was depressing.

In the afternoon, buying continued to be scarce and with Tokyo, new, opening ¥0.30 low at ¥109.90. Miscellaneous also went weak. Long-term N.Y.K. closed at ¥95.10, its new ¥76.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥142.10, its new ¥80.00 and Tokyo Electric Light unquoted. The closing prices of the leading short-term securities were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥110.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥142.70, its new ¥79.70, N.Y.K. ¥95.20 and its new ¥76.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50)	60.6				61.2
Fuji, new (25)					32.1
Kanegafuchi (50)	142.5		d .3	141.9	142.1
Do. new (25)	79.2	79.1	d .7		80.0
Tei'ku Ray (37½)				80.3	80.8
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	68.6		d .1		
Tokyo Rayon (50)	32.6	33.4	d2.3	32.7	32.2
Tokyo Light (50)				51.3	
Ensuiko Sug (50)	60.1	60.1	d .6	60.3	60.7

Second Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
N. Y. K. (50)	95.5		u .5	95.0	95.1
Do, new (37½)	76.2		d .7		76.9
O. S. K. (50)	86.0		d .5	84.5	
Do, new (37½)	67.1		d .1		66.5
Ishikawajima (25)	35.3	35.4	u .1	35.2	
Uraga Dock (50)	95.0				
Steel Tube (50)	57.6		d .4		58.1

Third Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Nichiro Fish (50)				62.5	

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	105.30	105.60	105.20	105.30
Second 5s	105.25	105.25	105.25	105.25
First 4s	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	109.9	110.1	109.8	110.1
N. Y. K., old	95.0	95.2	94.8	95.2
N. Y. K., new	76.3	76.6	76.1	76.6
Kanegafuchi Spin.	142.5	142.7	142.5	142.7
Kanegafuchi, new	79.4	79.7	79.4	79.7
Teikoku Rayon	81.2	81.5	81.2	81.5
Osaka Stock, new	57.8	59.1	57.8	59.1
S. M. Railway	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	76.6			
Tokyo Light				50.6
Hitachi Works	63.7			
Japan Steel Tube	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7
Japan Oil	62.5	62.5	62.3	62.3
Japan Mining	51.6	51.6	51.6	51.6
Manchuria Ind	52.5			

FAPI REMAINS UNCHANGED

Value of Japanese Army Scrips Shows Drop of 64 Points

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 5.—The fapi value in terms of American currency remained unchanged on the local foreign exchange market here this morning. T.T. selling rate on New York was set at ¥5 9/32.

A sharp drop of 64 points was seen in the value of Japanese Army scrips. The noon selling rate was quoted at ¥31 ½ against 100 Chungking dollars.

The Tokyo foreign exchange market continued to be quiet Friday morning. Bankers quoted their selling rates on London at 1s 2d., and on New York at $23 7/16. The buying rates were 1s 2½ against the pound, and $23 15/32 against the dollar.

Hongkong Foreign Exchange
(Market Opening Rates)
Value of Hongkong Dollar

In terms of	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
U.S. cents	24 5/16	24 5/16
British shillings	1s 2 ⅞	1s 2 ⅞
Chungking dollars	465	465
Japanese yen	102 ¼	102 ¼

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
(Opening Market Selling Rates)

In terms of:	Cash	Jan.
Yesterday's Morning Opening		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32
Yesterday's Morning Closing		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32

Savings to Be Encouraged

The Finance Ministry, collaborating with the Information Board and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, on Thursday launched a National Savings Encouragement campaign, which will last until December 13. Participated in by all the competent officials of the Finance Ministry, including Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and others, words of encouragement will be communicated to the general public through the radio and lecture meetings scheduled all over the country. It is understood that some 160,000 bill boards will be displayed, some 4,000 troups of "kamishibai" artists turned loose on the streets, and some 100,000 bulleting boards installed at strategic points, while a countless number of posters will be put up at windows in post offices, banks, theaters, and other places where people generally gather. Business hours in post offices and banking insitutions will also be extended for the convenience of the people who will cooperate in making the campaign a success.

Government to Send 7,000 Sets of Motors To Farmers to Up Efficiency, Save Labor

Modernization of agriculture in Japan will be carried out on an extensive scale next year as 7,000 sets of motors are to be distributed in all agrarian districts throughout the country by the end of March, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is now exerting special efforts to adjust the demand and supply of labor in agrarian areas in line with Agricultural Produce Production-Control Ordinance issued by the Ministry some time ago.

The Ministry officials have various plans in mind at present, but the most significant one is that of sending 7,000 sets of motors to farming villages in order to cope with the current shortage of labor as well as to expedite cooperative work among farmers and thus increase the output of rice, wheat, and other cereals.

These motors were owned by rice dealers until several months ago, but following successive mergers, they were sold to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry through the People's Rehabilitation Bank.

Such motors number some 1,500 seats in this country and Tokyo alone has a total of 7,723 sets, says the paper. They are capable of developing from one to five horse-power—good enough to hackle rice and wheat, unhull grains, and to pump water.

To date, the bank has already appraised the value of over 820 sets in this city, and will fix an estimate on the remainder by the end of February next year. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will purchase these from the bank, and later resell them at quite reasonable prices to farmers to save them a lot of labor on their farms.

SHANGHAI EXPORTS DOWN, IMPORTS UP

Restricted Marketing of Agricultural Produce From Hinterland Noted

Poor marketing of agricultural produce from the hinterland caused a drop of 5.7 per cent in the exports of Shanghai in October, while expedited arrivals of Brazilian raw cotton increased imports by 10.9 per cent, says the China News Agency digest dated December 3. Such a remarkable upsurge in imports is attracting the attention of trade leaders in Shanghai in view of the continuous shipping bottleneck in the Pacific.

During October, 207,430,912 yuan of commodities were shipped from Shanghai and 67,361,161 yuan imported, totaling 274,792,073 yuan and balancing at 140,069,751 yuan in favor of China. Exports stepped up by 12,503,007 yuan in comparison with the previous month, but imports moved downward by 6,662,698 yuan. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, an increase of 71,986,534 yuan was seen in exports and 14,600,516 yuan in imports.

Owing to the spurred purchase from Brazil, importation of raw cotton and cotton yarns made a noteworthy swell and a considerably upward trend was seen in sugar, tobacco, coal, wax, soap, resin and sundries. A sharp decline was made in grains and flour as well as rice which is understood to be attributable to the inactive supply from Thailand and French Indo-China.

U.S. Still Important

The United States was still the largest supplier to Shanghai with shipments for October amounting to 7,200,000 Gold Units which is 40 per cent more than the previous month. Purchase from the Netherlands East Indies, the second largest supplier, registered an increase of 40 per cent despite the strengthened export control measures in the Dutch colony. A downward move, however, was seen in importation from Japan, Germany, Britain and Australia.

In the exports from Shanghai, Hongkong rose to first rank due to the reshipment of N.E.I. and Philippine goods from there. Shipments to the United States dwindled by 20 per cent.

Detailed returns of exports and imports of Shanghai are as follows: (In 1,000 Gold Units)

1. Exports

	October	September
U.S.A.	37,809	46,720
Hongkong	76,109	44,933
The Netherlands East Indies	26,883	27,036
Philippines	5,678	5,630
British India	5,322	7,562
Singapore	5,532	8,023
French Indo-China	12,334	14,297
Britain	3,263	4,546
Thailand	8,183	7,771

2. Imports

	October	September
U.S.A.	7,200	5,202
French Indo-China	848	1,184
British India	728	728
The Netherlands East Indies	4,441	3,213
Burma	899	2,721
Brazil	4,282	1,092
Germany	313	631
Thailand	1,012	1,431
Britain	595	954
Australia	239	513
Canada	642	601

Control Bodies Due

Control commissions for the automobile and rolling stocks manufacturing industries will be inaugurated on December 22 and 24 respectively. The former will be held at the office of the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industrial Club or the Imperial Hotel.

Yokohama Specie Bank

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
(Acceptance Rates)

	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
London (per ¥1)	Unch.	1/2d
Capetown (per ¥1)	"	1/2d
Sydney (per ¥1)	"	1/3 ⅛d
Wellington (per ¥1)	"	1/5 ⅜d
Paris (per ¥1)	"	9.500
Switzerland (per ¥1)	"	1.00 ¼
Berlin (per ¥1)	"	0.58 ⅛
Rome (per ¥1)	"	4.42
Sweden (per ¥100)	"	97 ½
New York (per ¥100)	"	23 7/16
Canada (per ¥100)	"	26 ¼
Rio de Janeiro (per ¥1)	"	4.520
Buenos Aires (per ¥100)	"	97 ½
Alexandria (per ¥100)	"	5.63
Bombay (per ¥100)	"	77 ¾
Batavia (per ¥100)	"	43 ¾
Singapore (per $100)	"	201 ½
Bangkok (per 100 bat)	"	159 ¼
Manila (per 100 peso)	"	212 ¾
Hongkong (per $100)	"	107 ⅝
Hanoi (per plaster 100)	"	98 ⅛
China (per C. ¥100)	"	100 ¼
T.T. New York on London.	"	403 ¾

Bill Clearings

December 5
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	199,479	150,771
Balance	31,162	19,832

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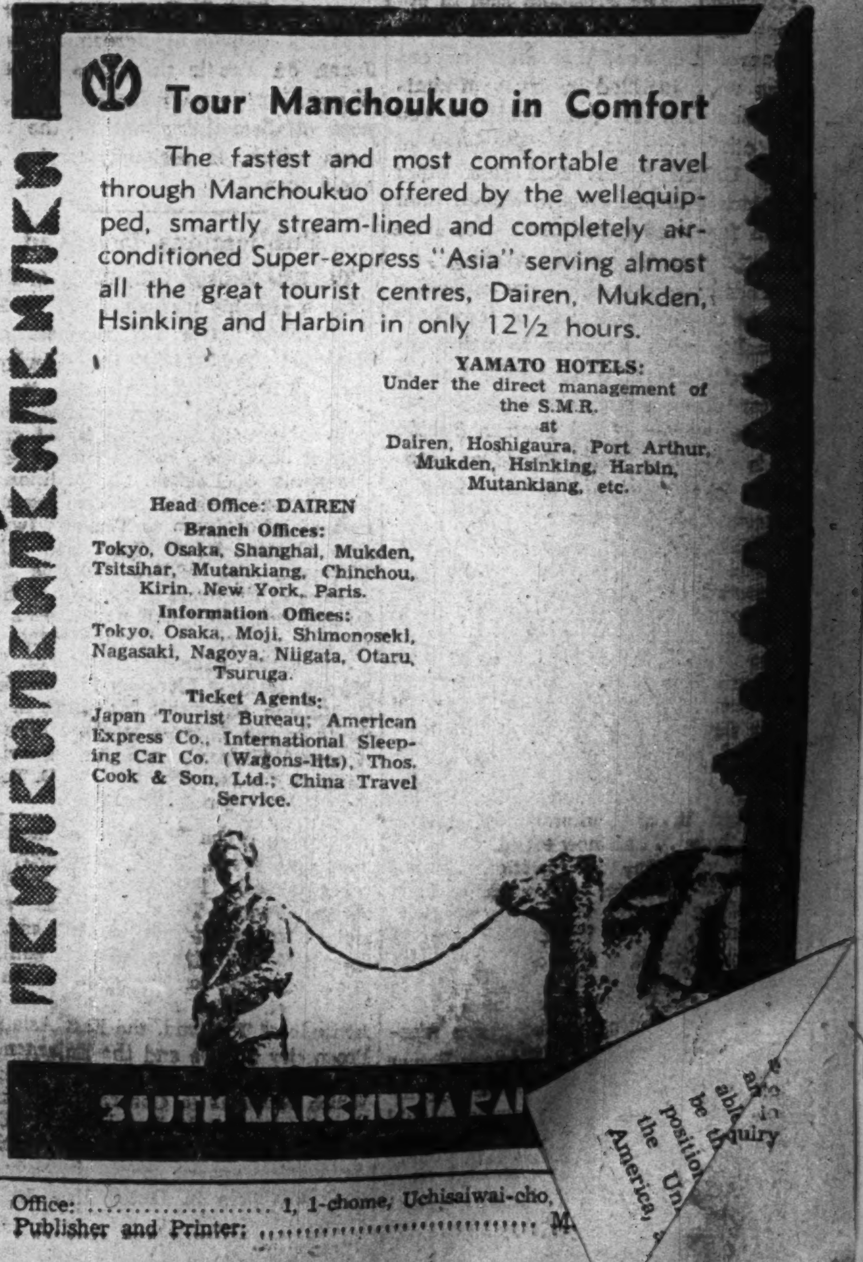

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1941

Mr. Hull's Offensive

An attempt to create a political initiative, and to put Japan on a moral defensive in the Pacific, as well as in world affairs generally, is made by Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State. If this is not an unstatesmanlike effort to terminate the Washington negotiations, it will leave that impression among a great many Americans as well as Japanese. At a time when the utmost delicacy is required in the adjustment of Japan-American relations, it is most unfortunate that a man of Mr. Hull's high position should have chosen to accuse the Japanese of unprincipled acts, and by that very charge, to have assumed on America's part an altruistic attitude which is quite at variance with realistic American imperialism.

One ray of bright opportunity can be gleaned from Mr. Hull's statement, when he says in his statement covering the Washington talks that "the repeated parleys so far have not bridged the gap between America and Japan." The qualification "so far" can mean that he has not abandoned hope, and that the explorations will continue. At the same time he shows that the approach to a settlement must be made on America's terms, which is at variance with the spirit of compromise.

In diplomatic negotiations between countries it is the courteous practice for governments, when presenting statements to other governments, to leave the time of publication, if such revelation is necessary and expedient, to the recipient. In this case Mr. Hull has chosen to tell what is in the statement delivered to Tokyo through Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu. Appearances are that he has sought to make diplomatic capital out of prior announcement.

The duty will not be lost upon Japan, of dealing with Mr. Hull's public declaration (apart from the formal reply to the Washington Government's official communication) in a spirit of quiet examination, and yet with forceful enough expression to show that Mr. Hull is not the sole repository of ideals and principles in readjusting world affairs. The occasion should not be seized upon to arouse the respective peoples. Rather should it be utilized to underline Japan's dignity, and to make clear and bold, that this country aspires to as great heights in moral diplomatic endeavors, as America's Government claims for itself.

Mr. Hull opens his remarks by stating that fundamental differences exist in the respective positions of Japan, and that the policy of Japan, is diametrically opposed, and that these differences "cannot yet" be eliminated. He is right to the extent that Japan's "different" principles embrace freedom for the Far East to determine the conduct of its own life in its own way. We have American authority for this principle. President Roosevelt himself enunciated two clear points, of which Mr. Hull is reminded. The President said in effect in relation to the American Monroe Doctrine, that other regions also were justified in having a similar doctrine. At the same time, and on other occasions, the President of the United States said that other nations must be free to choose their own forms of government; free from interference by outside nations.

These two principles are embodied in the Japanese claims, for they have equality with America in using the Monroe principles to prevent other distant Powers from encroaching upon the territories of the Eastern Pacific. It is timely to recall President Monroe's promulgation of the famous message to Congress.

This utterance embodied the principle "in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power.... With the existing colonies or dependencies we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have . . . acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

By substituting in the above message the words Japan, Western Power and the Far East, wherever applicable, the reasoned conclusion could be that this country is in the same position toward the Far East as is the United States toward South America, and Greenland, Newfoundland and Canada which Mr. Roosevelt deems embraced by the Monroe Doctrine. Eastern States are free to determine their own destiny, their forms of government, their allegiances, without interposition by the United States. Their policies and economic arrangements, along the lines of Japan's co-prosperity partnership, may not be approved by the United States, but they are the sole business of the region itself on the abstract principles of the Monroe Doctrine. This is constructive analysis, proposing to America that Japan and other States in the Far East have every right in reason to make their own international covenants, their own domestic without interference from Western Powers.

Mr. Hull, in his verbal offensive, which must be construed as the basis of future American propaganda against Japan, charges that the policy of this country is based on force in every way, in politics, economics and social life. The answer to that is that the very core of Oriental business is compromise and adjustment. When Japan finds itself compassed about by forces, military, political and social (in the latter sense a system of social ostracization), it must employ what America itself always has resorted to for the enforcement of its diplomacy-defensive and protective measures of a military order. These measures have been applied, and will be applied, by Japan, only when it finds itself confronted by hostile dispositions. That it does not appeal to arms as a means of enforcing claims, but only when threatened, is emphasized by its continuous efforts to negotiate and compromise with America.

Mr. Hull says he has put the negotiations back on a basis of fundamental principles. His principles are obscurantist. They deal with vague references to settlement of international problems by negotiation, at the same time as a specific case (Japan asd the United States), is imperilled because Washington will negotiate only on its own terms.

Japan could put forward practical principles of the highest human order, including non-intervention in Far Eastern affairs. Fracture of this just principle, by Anglo-American military encirclement, with the enforced participation of the Netherlands, Chungking, and, it may be hoped by America, Soviet Russia, with whom Japan is endeavoring to remain on good neighborly terms, is a direct charge against America.

The United States conception of Democracy and freedom might be acceptable in America, but when an attempt is made by that country to govern the world by arming States and forcing them as debtors to strike an attitude against States with opposing and constructive policies, that can hardly come within the scope of America's announced principles of self-determination.

Attempts by Mr. Hull to seize the propaganda initiative and to throw off in advance the charge of responsibility for peace failure by accusing Japan of inimical principles and actions, will fail before the simple claim of the Far East to live in their own way and to settle their differences between themselves as well as to construct their own new order in a new scheme of civilization on the ruins of one that has failed.

The American and British people as a whole now will use their influence on Mr. Hull to make some practical efforts at agreement with Japan on Pacific principles, instead of appealing to publicity for the purpose of discrediting one of the nations which is seriously trying to avoid war.

Publications Received

The Eigo Kenkyu (The Study of English); a monthly magazine, Vol. 34, No. 9, December, 1941 (in Japanese and English); Publishers, the Kenkyusha, Tokyo. As usual, it is well edited, with many articles, notes and suggestions that will be of great help to Japanese students interested in the study of English. In addition to the original work by the contemporary men of letters such as Tamotsu Iwado, Jiro Ogawa, Ryuji Tabe and Kichi Matsuura, the edition contains four articles of timely interest, printed from foreign magazines and newspapers, including Journey to England, 1941 by Elmer Davis (Harpers Magazine), The Miracle of New Ideas by Dr. Franklin C. McLean (Scientific Monthly), World Crisis in the Theater by John Gassner (Current History), and An American View of the Japanese by Otto D. Tolischus (N. Y. Times Magazine).

Taiheiyo (The Pacific); a monthly magazine, Vol. 4, No. 12, December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers the Institute of the Pacific Tokyo. Eleven solid articles make up the current edition, covering the international political issues intended for the average man on the street. The feature articles: the Attitude of Thailand, the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Enlargement of Marine Transportation, America Which Assumes to Control Chungking, the International Development Surrounding Turkey, America's Outspoken Antagonism toward Japan, the Industry and Resources in Dutch East Indies, and the Discussion on a New Order in the Pacific.

ENTIRE BRITISH PAPERS NOW CONTROL REUTERS

Controversy Over Press Freedom Satisfactorily Concluded

Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Setting up of a trust to preserve the independence of Reuters, leading British news agency, has been generally accepted here as a satisfactory conclusion to the short but sharp controversy over freedom of the press in Britain.

"Reuters is now owned by the British press as a whole." This statement in a formal declaration issued recently sums up the situation with reasonable accuracy. Hitherto Reuters was owned by the Press Association which consists almost entirely of provincial newspapers throughout the United Kingdom. Recently the Newspapers' Proprietors Association purchased one-half the shares of Reuters from the Press Association. N. P. A. as it is generally called consists chiefly of the owners of London newspapers and newspaper groups.

A stormy debate was held in Parliament on the subject because several MPs saw in this sale the beginning of a process whereby Reuters News Agency would come under the control of one or two of the larger newspaper interests. There was a widespread demand for Government intervention to see that this did not happen on the grounds that the impartiality and independence of Reuters was essential to the national interests.

Not Nationalization

Brenden Bracken, Minister of Information, apparently assumed this meant a demand for nationalization although it is safe to say none of the speakers in he debate had any such idea. But in any case the situation was clarified by his statement and the debate itself.

The consensus of parliamentary opinion, which was fully supported by editorials in the press, was clearly opposed to Government ownership, but in favor of Government pressure being put on both parties to see that some sort of a trust was set up in recognition of the special national character of Reuters' Agency.

Precedent for such a trust already existed in case of The Times of London. When the shares in The Times Publishing Company, owned by Lord Northcliffe with certain other shares were acquired by John Walker great-great-grandson of the founder and by Major John Jacob Astor in 1922 it was decided "to ensure its continuance as a national institution conducted solely in the best interests of the Nation and the Empire."

Accordingly in 1923 these two chief proprietors set up a committee of five ex-officio members, including the Lord Chief Justice of England; the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford; the President of the Royal Society; the President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Governor of the Bank of England, who exercise control over any proposed transfer of shares or other matters affecting the political independence of The Times.

The new Reuters Trust isn't entirely comparable since its eight trustees are all big newspaper owners. But a balance is obtained between the Provincial and the London press by the fact that four of these were appointed by the Press Association and four by N. P. A. Furthermore additional assurance is provided by the fact that an independent chairman is to be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice. In addition, the declaration of trust which has been signed by both parties maintains that "the new ownership is to be regarded as in the nature of a trust rather than an investment."

Agreement in Detail

The agreement in detail specifies:

"A. That Reuters shall at no time pass into the hands of any one interest, group or faction.

"B. That its integrity, independence and freedom from bias shall at all times be fully preserved.

"C. That its business shall be so administered that it shall supply an unbiased and reliable news service to British Dominion, colonial, foreign and other overseas newspapers and agencies with which it has or may hereafter have contracts.

"D. That it shall pay due regard to the many interests which it serves in addition to those of the press, and

"E. That no effort shall be spared to expand, develop and adapt the business of Reuters in order to maintain in every event its position as a leading world news agency.

The First Trustees of the Reuters Trust are:

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"The management of the company will be a Board of six Directors representing Press Association and the Newspaper Proprietors Association. The Directors of the new Board are:

"Ralph Deakin (Times),

"A. McLean Ewing (Glasgow Herald),

"W. J. Haley (Manchester Guardian and Evening News, Ltd.),

"H. N. Heywood (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.), and

Provision Made

"Robert J. Prew (Daily Mail).

"Provision has been made that the Trust shall be irrevocable for a minimum period of 21 years and that thereafter it shall not be amended or dissolved unless the matter has been submitted to the Lord Chief Justice, and it shall not be dissolved unless he is satisfied that by reason of the circumstances then existing it is impracticable to secure the objects of the Trust as set out above by continuing its operation in its present or any amended form"

The present Lord Chief Justice is Viscount Caldecote, the former Sir Thomas Inskip.

Samuel Storey, Chairman of Reuters and a Conservative member of Parliament, is reported to have relinquished his Chairmanship and to have resigned from the Consultative Committee of Press Association because of the Directors' decision to complete the sale.

Although this solution cannot be said to have entirely removed the doubts of those who most keenly distrust "the Fleet Street Barons," on the whole, it has been accepted here both in newspaper circles and out as constituting a sufficient safeguard of one of the most important elements in the freedom of the British press.

CANADA WITH MEN IN UNIFORM AT CROSSROADS IN WAR EFFORT

French Settlers Unwilling to See Conscription for Overseas Service, Country's Delicate Issue

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN
Correspondent, Japan Times and Advertiser

OTTAWA.—Canada occupies a position midway between that of Great Britain and that of the United States. It has been in the war as a belligerent for two years and its participation is far from being merely a token participation. One of the first things that strikes the visitor to Canada from the United States is the large number of men in uniform in the streets of the larger towns.

A very large number of these men wear the blue uniform of the Canadian air force; and it is in the field of air training that Canada is making its most striking and perhaps most valuable contribution. The number of men who are enrolled in the British Empire air training scheme, of which Canada is the center, is in the neighborhood of 100,000. Most of these are Canadians, although contingents of aviators have arrived from Australia and New Zealand and it is estimated that eight or ten per cent of the Canadian airmen are volunteers from the United States.

The Canadian air force has already reported more than 600 casualties, more than the Army and Navy put together. But the full weight of the Canadian effort in turning out trained air crews will only be felt in 1942.

Six Divisions Raised

Canada has raised six divisions for active service (of which three, with a total strength, including auxiliary troops, of about 100,000, are already in Great Britain) and has introduced a system of conscription for the duration of the war for home defense. No Canadian may be sent overseas unless he volunteers for such service. But the recent extension of liability to service for home defense conscripts from four months to the duration of the war has stimulated volunteering for overseas service. The total number of Canadians in the Army including home defense units, is between 400,000 and 500,000; the Navy, consisting of lighter types of ships, such as destroyers, corvettes and armed merchantmen, has been brought up to an enlisted strength of 23,000.

So there has been a war effort which, in proportion to the population and resources of the country, definitely exceeds that of the United States, which has been retarded by its more and more technical nonbelligerence. Yet Canada, thinks partly to geography, partly to strategic considerations, has not as yet been greatly scarred by the war.

Canada's troops have not been in action. Canada's cities have not been bombed. The rigors and hardships and deprivations which are so characteristic in varying degrees of every warring country in Europe and Asia are not to be found here. Food is plentiful and unrationed, in spite of the heavy exports of bacon and cheese to Great Britain. There are frequent warnings of shortages of consumers goods in the near future, as a result of the increasing claims of the munitions industries on available stocks of raw materials, plant and labor. But as yet the only tangible inconvenience consists of some mild restrictions on the sale of gasoline.

Those Canadians who are most concerned about the war sometimes show a tendency to ask uneasily whether their country is doing enough in the war. Political opponents and critics of the present Liberal Government which is headed by Mackenzie King, single out for criticism such aspects of the situation as the failure to introduce all-out conscription, the reluctance to consider favorably the idea of an Imperial War Cabinet, the absence of complete industrial mobilization. One also finds in these circles a feeling that the Government has not imparted enough evangelical fervor and drive to the war effort.

On the other hand it must be recognized that Canada's role in this war is substantially different from what it was in 1914-1918. At that time the emphasis was on the need for fighting men for the trenches. Over half a million Canadians joined the Army, about 60,000 were killed. But there was no demand at that time for an air force remotely comparable with the one which is now being built up, and which attracts the intellectual and physical elite of the Canadian younger generation. Nor was Canada expected to make anything like the industrial war effort which is now being put forward.

Just as in the United States, some phases of this war effort are more successful than others. No great achievements can yet be claimed as regards tanks or airplanes. But Canada is a very large producer of military vehicles, machine-guns, shells and small arms.

'Canada First'

The issue of conscription for overseas service, moreover, is a delicate one as regards the French Canadians who constitute about 30 per cent of the population. These French Canadians, descendants of the French settlers who came to Canada in the 17th century, possess a psychology not altogether unlike that of American isolationists. They are for "Canada First." They are willing to fight for Canada but they are unwilling to see conscription for overseas service.

Much of the overwhelming parliamentary majority which supports Mackenzie King is attributable to the cordial relations which the Premier enjoys with French Canadian leaders, the result of which is that the Government enjoys the practically solid support of the 65 delegates from the Province of Quebec.

Neutral observers are inclined to believe that Mr. King is getting out of Canada by his methods of persuasion perhaps more than a more forceful and dramatic leader would obtain by more spectacular methods which would perhaps sharpen and aggravate inner frictions. In any event the present Cabinet seems pretty secure, barring the contingency of some great disaster overseas.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Appreciation

A reader in America has sent the following clipping and letter addressed to the Editor of this paper;

The clipping;

By the United Press

Tokyo, Sept. 9.—Of the death of Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, Japan Times and Advertiser said today;

"It is on occasions such as the death of Mrs. Roosevelt that the difficulties and political problems between the United States and Japan are momentarily forgotten while that sympathy which is universal for the stricken family may be expressed by the Japanese people to their neighbors across the Pacific.

"These brief opinions in the clouds (high regard) give the two peoples an opportunity for a common understanding, fleeting though the hours of it be."

The Letter

To the Editor:

When a people expresses such a beautiful sentiment as typified in the attached clipping, it is beyond understanding how or why our Governments allow the subject of war to become predominant, no matter how great the difficulties and problems.

In my small and humble way, I take delight in saluting the people of Japan for this interlude of brotherliness in these days of unbalance.

HAROLD S. ELLMS
Jamaica, N.Y.,
September 26, 1941.

Most Apes Left-Handed

Experimental animals usually receive numbers for identification, with marks indicating the numbers nicked in their ears. At the Yale Primate Laboratory in Florida the monkeys and apes receive names. Dr. Glen Finch reports, in the October issue of "Science," tests of thirty chimpanzees in which he found that fourteen are left-handed, eleven right-handed and five ambidextrous.

The left-handed ones are called Lia, Mona, Nira, May, Frank, Dita, Nana, Suzy, Soda, Cuba, Kambi, Wendy, Bokar and Jack; the ambidextrous ones Gamma, Lita, Fifi, Bimba and Beta, and the right-handed ones Pati, Bula, Dina, Pan, Mamo, Helene, Alpha, Josie, Mimi, Fin and Bantia.—N.Y. Herald Tribune.

Soviet Railway System Paralyzed by Germany

Essener Nationalzeitung

Among the figures, expressing and underlining Germany's proud achievements in the five months of war against the Soviets, it can be stated that roughly two thirds of all Soviet railroads are already in German hands. This applies to no less than 50,000 kilometers of railroads while the total length of the Soviet railway lines is about 94,000 kilometers. Apart from the lines running through German-occupied territories, a large part of the lines immediately behind the front is of no practical use any more to the Soviets. This is true, for instance, for the Rostov-Moscow line, as well as for the entire railway system around Moscow and Leningrad.

Even the region of Vologda which is particularly important because near that town the Archangelsk line reaches the Soviet railway system, has repeatedly been bombed by the German Luftwaffe. The Soviets remain in undisputed possession of about 30,000 kilometers, therefore, of which 9,336 kilometers constitute the Trans-Siberian railway. For the Soviet communications system this line is of practically no account. It is an extremely long supply line, which for its very length has only a very limited capacity.

It has to be taken into consideration in this connection that railroads are of far greater importance in the Soviet Union than in the Western European countries. As good roads are almost completely lacking, the railways are practically the only means of traffic, the more so, as inland shipping is brought to a complete standstill every winter by the rigorous climate.

Every railway system constitutes an organic unity. If considerable parts of it are destroyed or only hampered, disturbances result for the remaining part as it now has to bear additional burdens.

The Soviet communications system was particularly vulnerable for three reasons:

In the first place it had been built up in a one-sided manner in so far as the best and most efficient lines were almost all in the western part of the gigantic country.

Secondly, Moscow played a dominating role in this system. All double track lines started from or ended in this central knot.

As a third serious drawback the lack of lines, running from North to South, in the region East of Moscow, is impeding the Soviets' war effort. In the present military and strategic situation, however, such lines would be of decisive importance for the execution of military operations.

—The World Apart—

CHARITY SYMBOL IS SANTA CLAUS

Approach of Christmas Recalls Origin

By Bishop Ross, S.J.

"Santa Claus" has again begun to go his rounds. Many are the reminders of his presence or his approach, as about this time we turn over the pages of magazines or pass the show-windows in the busy throughfares of the city. Again and again we see the kindly old man with the ruddy face, the flowing white beard, the fur-cap and fur-lined coat, toil under the weight of a heavy bag slung over his shoulders, to bring joy and gladness to the hearts of children young and old.

Where does he come from? It may sound strange to many that his home was somewhere in the dim regions called "the dark ages," which are generally supposed to have been anything but cheerful and kindly.

And yet, so it is. December 6, the day of St. Nicholas—of which Santa Claus is the more familiar short—reminds us of a touching legend, one of the many that filled the minds of poets and fed—and was fed by—that most attractive and creative force, folklore. A legend, yes, but hardly without a core of truth, round which a fond imagination has woven wreaths and garlands of the most delicious hues and scents. The legend of Santa Claus well bears telling again.

About the time when the hand of Diocletian lay heavy upon the followers of Christ, there lived in the province of Lycia in Asia Minor a well-to-do young man who delighted in using his vast fortune in alleviating the lot of the poor. He heard of a man who was unable to provide dowries for his three marriageable daughters and to get them off his hands, had hit upon the desperate idea of selling them one after another into "white slavery." But before he actually took any such disastrous step, Nicholas managed to throw in through the window enough money to arrange for an honorable match for one of the girls. The same he did for the second and the third, thus saving the three young women from shame and ruin.

Another Santa Claus

Many another charitable deed did Nicholas perform, that later on recommended him for the bishopric, but none have lived on in the popular imagination like that nightly expedition with those gratifying results. Little wonder, that similar acts of kindness, done unbeknown to others and rendered doubly dear by coming as a surprise, were attributed to the warmhearted and resourceful bishop of Myra, and that his day, December 6, or thereabout, was chosen for those happy events in the family life of generation upon generation of parents, who knew no greater joy than seeing the shining eyes of their children and hear their shouts of astonishment and pleasure when "Santa Claus had come" and left his gifts for every one of them.

What is wrong with the world? One of the answers, and not the least true one, is, that charity has gone out of the world and that none of the things that were meant to take its place have fulfilled the full-blown promises with which they were ushered in.

Universal brotherhood, philanthropy, social uplift, mutual benefit societies, state aid, the dole, and a lot more have all been tried—and they all have been, and are still, found wanting. They have all failed, as witness the appalling mass of wretched poverty that is in the world on all hands and cries for redress—with no one to stem the flood of the ever increasing misery. They have failed and could not but fail. For they are the true offspring of that materialist industrialism that came in with the machine, and could not but end by looking upon man and human labor as just one more asset, in line with the machine, to amass wealth—for the few—as quickly and as easily as possible.

An Heir to Heaven

Not so charity. Charity is indeed concerned about the bodily, the physical needs of the down and out, but it is more concerned about his soul. It sees in the stricken fellow man a brother, a child of God, an heir of heaven, an aspirant to that same eternal happiness which it hopes for itself. And more than that, it looks upon the less fortunate in the light that Christ shed upon the whole problem of the have's and have-not's in any shape or form, when he said: What you have done to the least of these my brethren, you have done to me.

Here is the key to the good heart of "Santa Claus," and here is the key to all true charity, especially of the sort that does good "without the left hand knowing what the right hand doeth."

Surely, there is no need to point the lesson. The approach of Christmas makes us kindly disposed toward our fellow men. Let us listen to that appeal, let us even more than at other times have an open eye and a warm heart and a helpful hand for so much need and poverty and misery that meets us on all sides—and we too, who are, every one of us, conscious of no end of shortcomings, shall be all the happier. For "charity, in the words of St. Peter, covereth a multitude of sins."

New R. C. A. Laboratory

The world's greatest center for research in electronics will be located at Princeton, N. J., where the new research laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America will be built. A plot of 250 acres has been obtained and on it will be erected a building in which all of the research work of R. C. A. will be centralized. Much of it is being carried on at Camden, N. J., where one of the production plants is located.

A main laboratory building with four wings is planned. The research program of the corporation has produced essential devices for transmission and reception of television, and the new electron microscope, which gives 50-fold greater magnification than the optical microscope. Still greater projects are being investigated, according to Otto S. Schairer, vice-president of the R. C. A.—N. Y. Herald Tribune.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

Today on the occasion of the Finnish National day there will be a reception at the Finnish Legation for Japanese friends of Finland and for the Finnish colony only.

In compliance with a request by cable from the churches in Washington, D.C., where special daily prayer services are being held for peace in the Pacific, there will be a special informal prayer service today at the Tokyo Union Church at 3 p.m.

The Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo will hold its 629th meeting at the Imperial Hotel on Friday, December 12, at 12:15 p.m. The guests of honor will be Jose Luis Amezcua, Mexican Minister to Japan; General Ramon F. Iturbe, Military Attache to the Mexican Legation; and Zoozi Amari, Director of the Nanbei Suisan Company. After lunch a typical Mexican movie will be shown in the auditorium. This will be the last meeting until after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

There will be a rugby game at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club today beginning at 3 p.m.

There will be a baseball game starting from 2 p.m. Sunday at the ball ground behind the South Manchuria Railway Company Building, Toranomon, between the teams representing the Information Board and the newly formed Nisei Association of Japan. The Information Board nine will be captained by Mr. Jun Tsuchiya and the Nisei players will be led by Professor Takizo Matsumoto of Meiji University. All Nisei are asked to turn out to support their team.

Mr. P. H. Kipp, of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Yokohama, has moved from 46 B. The Bluff, to 73 the Bluff, Yokohama.

Miss Alice Kildoyle, of Yokohama, left Japan last Tuesday for the United States by the N.Y.K. liner, Tatuta Maru.

Word has been received of the recent birth of a daughter, Jacqueline Elsa, to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Foley, formerly of Kobe, at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

The first piano recital by Miss Yukiko Murakami, who returned to Japan about a year ago after studying in France during seven years at the Cesar Franck Conservatory as well as under private teachers, will be held at the Sangyo Kaikan, 7:30 p.m. today.

Of special interest among Miss Murakami's selections are pieces of contemporary music, of which she has made a special study in Paris. She will introduce a "Japanese Prelude," and a movement from the "Spanish Impressions," by H. Woollett (1864—1938), French composer and former director of the Schola Cantorum at Le Havre. Other modern French selections include Ravel's Sonatine, and Debussy's "Children's Corner."

A first performance in this country will be a Sonata in D minor, No. 7, by F. W. Rust, German composer who lived in Dessau in the 18th century and whose works have of late been revived through the efforts of the French composer Vincent d'Indy.

Miss Murakami will also play Bach's Italian Concerto; and Schuman's Papillons.

The Shochiku Film Company and the Towa Shoji Company have jointly issued invitations for a special preview of the German Ufa picture, "Fanny Elssler," starring Lilian Harvey, noon today, at the Tokyo Gekijo, Tsukiji.

Preceding the showing of the picture will be a special presentation of the ballet, "Peer Gynt," based on Henrik Ibsen's famous book, in a Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama. The music, arranged from Grieg's composition by Goro Sudo, will be played under the direction of Akira Suzuki, with Miss Itoko Hoshide as the violin soloist. The ballet, which will be in six movements, will be produced by the Tokyo Ballet Theater Company, under the direction of Ichiro Miki.

Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto will be the violin soloist for today's second popular symphony program presented under the auspices of the Osaka Mainichi by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra 7 p.m., at the Takarazuka Grand Theater, Takarazuka, near Osaka, Professor Manfred Gurlitt will conduct.

The violinist will be heard in Wieniawski's Violin Concerto in D minor, Opus 22. The orchestra selections on the program include Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikovski's Nutcracker Suite, and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2.

Under the auspices of the Central Federation of Japanese Culture, performances of the ballet offerings competing in this year's special Music and Dramatic Art Festival which is sponsored by the Federation will be given at the Gunjin Kaikan, 6 p.m. today.

Educational dance performances will be presented in the first part, including "Healthy Marching Battalion," produced by Takamaro Kako; "We Take the Rifles Again," produced by Mine Maruoka; "Soap Bubbles," produced by Minoru Obinata, and "Snow Fight," produced by Jun Kasakawa.

Contemporary ballets will be shown in the second part, including Miss Kakoko Sugi's "Tokimeki," and "Shiro Higuchi's "Before the Battle."

In the last part, classical ballet performances will be given by Miyokoma Bando, "Toriyoi-Uta;" Sotoi Fujima, "Kusunoki no Futaba;" Miss Utachio Mizuki, (program undecided), and Mitsuji Bando, "Yamato Dance."

The Look at the Blue Skies Society, which is sponsored by Tsurukichi Maruyama, member of the House of Peers and former chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, will hold its regular semi-monthly program, 6:30 p.m. today, at the residence of Mr. Kato, No. 2 Takata Toyokawa-cho, Koishikawa-ku. An exhibition of toys from Thailand, as well as mandolin performances by Yoshi Nagai, noted popular musician, will be featured at today's meeting.

Light music in today's schedule of station JOAK includes Japanese songs rendered by the Goro Nagoya male choir under the baton of Tadayoshi Ida, 7:50 a.m., in a broadcast from Nagoya over the national network; marches and popular opera selections played by the Kyowa Orchestra under the baton of Seikichi Sato, 12:05 p.m., over the city program; popular songs given by the Tokyo Prefectural Girls Normal School under the direction of Professor Aira Wada, and by other school chorus groups, 5:30 p.m., over the city program; Japanese marches, sung by the Japan Broadcasting Chorus with the accompaniment of the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, 7:30 p.m., over the national program, and brass band performances of Japanese marches, by the Imperial Japanese Army Band under the direction of Bandmaster Satoru Onuma, 7:40 p.m., over the national program.

Fumio Goto, President of the Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will speak over the national radio network, 8 p.m. today.

A lecture meeting titled "The Establishment of an Economical System in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, from which the leading speeches will be broadcast over the Japanese national program 1:40 p.m. today.

Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki President of the Planning Board, will speak on "The Meaning of the Consolidation of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere;" Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior of the Chinese National Government, on "The Basis and Stabilization of Economy in East Asia", and Yu Ching-yuen, Minister of Agriculture of Manchoukuo, on "The Policy of Promoting Agriculture in Manchoukuo".

AT THE CHURCHES

Tokyo Union Church (4 Onden, Meiji Jingu-dori); 4 p.m. Worship Service with sermon.

7 p.m. Nisei worship service with sermon.

St. Andrew's, (Shiba): 8 a.m. Holy Communion.

11 a.m. Morning Prayer & Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop S. Heaslett.

12 noon Holy Communion.

Wednesday, 6 p.m. Intercession Service.

Cathedral Church (19 Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawa); 6:30 a.m. Holy Mass; 9 a.m. Holy Mass.

Sacred Heart Church (21 Kasumi-cho, Azabu); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 9:30 a.m. Holy Mass.

St. Francis Xavier's Church (Nishi Kanda); 6:30 a.m. Holy Mass; 9:30 a.m. Holy Mass.

Saint Teresa's Church (10 Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 8 a.m. Holy Mass; 9 a.m. Holy Mass; 10:30 a.m. Holy Mass; Week-day Masses at 6:30 and 7 a.m. Japanese and foreign confessions will be heard before all Masses and on Saturdays from 3 to 6 p.m. (Tel. Kudan 33-3342).

Yokohama Union Church; 10 a.m. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Worship Service with Sermon.

Christ Church, (Yokohama): 8 a.m. Holy Communion.

6 p.m. Evensong & Sermon.

Friday, 7:15 a.m. Holy Communion.

Sacred Heart Cathedral Church. (44 Bluff, Yokohama); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 8 a.m. Holy Mass; 10 a.m. Holy Mass; 4:30 p.m. Benediction on the Blessed Sacrament; Weekdays, Holy Mass at 6:30 and 7 a.m. Ringing of the Angelus at 6 a.m., noon and 6 p.m.; Holy Hour of Adoration, every Thursday from 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Kobe Union Church; 9:45 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Class; 11 a.m. Morning Worship with sermon by Dr. H. W. Myers.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, Karuizawa (behind the Karuizawa Hotel); Sundays 9 a.m. Holy Mass; Week-days 7 a.m. Holy Mass.

Radio Program

JOBK

Weather: 6:29, 7, 7:45, 8:30 a.m.; 12 2:30, 6:55, 10 p.m.
Market (Prices at Osaka, Kyoto and Tokushima): 9:10 a.m.
Home Life hour: 1 p.m.
Special program for the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe District, 5:30 p.m.
Other weekday items, same as in the national program.

Saturday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial lecture on world history: "Situation After the First World War (Britain)" by Kei Ito.
7:50 Choir Nagoya Male Group.
10:30 Orchestra and piano solo records.

— Afternoon —

12:05 Light play "A Bus Story."
1:00 "Working Women" (Phonofilm).
1:40 East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Economic Construction lecture meeting.

— Evening —

6:00 Little nation's hour: Samurai story telling by Teikyo Ichiryusai.
6:30 Talk on "Public Finance and Home Economy," by Dr. Kannosuke Kimpara.
7:30 Piano solo records: "Polonaise in A flat major" (Chopin Op. 53).
7:40 Military Band.
8:00 "At the Central Co-Operative Council" by Fumio Goto.
8:10 Radio drama "Taiyo-Sensei," by Roppa Furukawa and others.

(Urban Program)

— Morning —

8:10 "Symphony Concerto in E flat major" (Mozart) and other orchestra records.

— Afternoon —

12:05 Kyowa Orchestra.
5:00 Welfare hour: Narration "Miscellany on Lake Sansui" by Announcer Okano.
5:30 Tokyo Prefectural Girls' Normal School Chorus and Atomi Girls' High School Chorus.

— Evening —

6:25 "Capriccio Italia" (Tschaikowsky) and Opera "Frust Igor" selection (Borodin) by records.
7:40 Talk on "December Gardening," by Kiyozo Nishi.
8:00 Japanese music appreciation series through records: Nagauta, koto and Tokiwazu music.
9:10 Serial Mito School Scholars, Biography "Aizawa Seishisa" by Dr. Yoshijiro Takasu.

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION
No. 15,327 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1941 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 8 Sen

THE TIMES TODAY

ANGLO - U.S. CABINET Foreseen as War Result

Back Up to Go Forward

Injections to Cure Likes

Privacy No Longer Needed

Will the United States propose that it be given representation on the British Cabinet and naval and military general staffs? The idea would have been fantastic a year ago but looms as a probability today, on the principle employed in business that the people who provide the funds should have a hand in the spending. While major matters of policy are matters of exchange between the United States and Great Britain, the role of America as central point of Democratic war conduct indicates that it will not be satisfied unless it knows how, when, where and why its arms and other military supplies are being employed. Instance the Libyan campaign where so much up-to-date American equipment, such as tanks and planes, were used with results far from satisfactory to the allies, therefore the Americans, although acceptable to the Germans and Italians.

Now the Chicago Tribune discloses that a report from the chief naval and military experts has been submitted to President Roosevelt advising the raising of an expeditionary force of 5,000,000 men, with another 5,000,000 in reserve, to take part in the European war. Complete military support to Great Britain, therefore, would require exact coordination of effort, and it is to be assumed that the American general staffs will insist upon a directing hand in the campaign. And the corollary is a political hand as well. For the political leaders of Great Britain must have approved the Libyan campaign before it was launched by General Auchinleck and Admiral Cunningham.

It is only too plain that the United States considers itself the backbone of the Democratic cause, that it envisions the world struggle as between the Axis and republican cultures, that American empire cannot be achieved unless it takes a directing part in all operations. Hence the world can look forward to an early date when any key operation by Great Britain will have to carry the seal of American approval, which can be given only through direct participation in the decision-making boards. America, then, will virtually conduct the war for the allies.

* * *

British newspapers, voicing public dissatisfaction with the Libya campaign, say the first round went to the imperial forces and the second to the Germans. The subsequent rounds will show that the fight cannot be won on points. Only a knockout will satisfy either combatant. Curiously enough the freedom to speak their mind in England doesn't seem to embarrass the Government nor hamper the war effort all round. The British have the queer ability of grouching and working at the same time.

* * *

Screen stars have been forbidden the use of professional names other than their own. The illuminating reason proferred by the authorities is that it is "to elevate a sound amusement culture under war-time structure." Actors of any gender have employed the "nom de theater" for public use, and their own name for private life in order to secure some measure of privacy. Under the new system the quiet withdrawal into the refuge of one's own circle is deemed unnecessary. Preoccupation of officials with important measures of this kind is warranted to work progressive changes throughout Japan.

* * *

Necessity being the foster-mother of transport invention, a Yokohama taxi driver called upon her for inspiration. When his charcoal burner balked at a hill, in any of the three gears, he turned the taxi round and backed up. The forward retreat was completely successful.

* * *

A Yokohama doctor claims to have discovered a medicinal injection which will make drinkers and smokers hate alcohol and tobacco within a week of treatment. He has not yet found a preliminary treatment which will induce topers and smokers to hate the idea of giving up their social enjoyments.

* * *

A news report says "Singapore enjoys tense atmosphere." This unseemly levity will be denounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

* * *

Nothing more practical than religious fervor has ever been devised for simplicity in living than the 20 per cent tax on meals and drinks in public restaurants. There is a benign conspiracy on the part of the Government to make us behave economically, and on the part of the people to cut down their tax payments to the authorities by eating and drinking less. People with eats and drinks to sell are not enjoying the prospect.

* * *

A pill is being advertised as an ameliorative for diabetes, which contains "precious metal." It must be the well known gold cure.

AXIS REPULSING BRITISH ATTACK ON LIBYA FRONT

Sidi Barrani and Marsa Matruh Raided by Luftwaffe

U-BOAT SINKS DESTROYER

Italians Shell Tobruk Defenses—Local Fighting Reported in Bir El Gobi Area

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—Referring to the battle in North Africa, the communique of the High Command said German and Italian troops yesterday repulsed attacks of British reconnoitering forces, while Axis aircraft formations scattered British tank concentrations in southern Marmarica.

British air bases and supply routes at Sidi Barrani and Marsa Matruh, Libya, were bombed last night by German aircraft, the communique said. German fighter planes were said to have shot down seven British pursuit planes.

A German submarine was said to have torpedoed and struck a British destroyer off the coast of Cyrenaica, Libya.

British Positions Shelled

Domei

ROME, December 5.—Italian artillery yesterday shelled British strongholds and mechanized forces at Tobruk, Libya, while artillery duels between Italian and British batteries took place along the Sollum front, the High Command announced today.

Local fighting was said to be in progress still in the Bir el Gobi zone and to the west of Bardia.

Italian and German aircraft formations repeatedly attacked British troops and tank concentrations southeast of Bir el Gobi despite bad weather conditions, the communique said.

Other Italian aircraft units were said to have operated against British air bases on Malta, in the Mediterranean.

British naval units yesterday ineffectively bombed the north African coast west of Tobruk, the communique said.

San Giovanni, near Reggio, Calabria, in southern Italy, was admitted to have been raided yesterday by five British airplanes. No important damages were said to have been caused, but there were some wounded. Italian fighters were said to have shot down three of the raiders.

Tobruk Cut Off

United Press

LONDON, December 3.—Authoritative sources here yesterday said that Tobruk again was cut off from the main body of British troops as the result of a smashing German victory on the Libyan Western Desert.

However, said authoritative sources, the situation south and east of Tobruk "still is fluid."

Authoritative sources added that the British force south of Tobruk now was dependent on supplies from Egypt instead of from Tobruk, as a result of Lieutenant-General Erwin Rommel's panzer division having cut the British corridor to Tobruk.

However, it was reported, the British force to the south still hold a numerical superiority in tanks.

Explaining the junction of German tank forces, which resulted in the Sidi Rezegh and Bir-el-Hamed victories, authoritative sources said the main Nazi thrust apparently was made by the 15th armored division from the southwest, which joined at Zaafran, probably with remnants of the 21st division. It was believed the 15th division was considerably stronger than the 21st.

Germans Nip Appendix

United Press

CAIRO, December 3.—A military spokesman yesterday said that German armored forces nipped off the very end of the British appendix barring the way to retreat westward in Libya.

The R. A. F. headquarters said that eight Axis planes were shot down yesterday while others were severely damaged. Eight R. A. F. planes were reported missing.

British Corridor Broken

United Press

LONDON, December 2.—Authoritative sources today said that the British corridor in Cyrenaica had been temporarily

(Continued on Page 2)

War on Reich Pledged

Domei

MOSCOW, December 5.—The declaration of friendship and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic, signed here Thursday by Josef Stalin and General Kladyslaw Sikorski, Premiers of the two nations respectively, pledges that both States, jointly with Great Britain and with the support of the United States, will wage war against Germany until final victory and destruction of German invaders are effected.

Britain to Declare War as Finland, Hungary and Rumania Reject Note

Domei

LONDON, December 5.—Whitehall today announced that Britain will declare war against Finland, Hungary and Rumania. However, the announcement did not specify when state of war would exist.

Finland, Hungary and Rumania have been notified of the British decision since they have not replied satisfactory to the British demand to quit fighting the Soviet by midnight tonight, the announcement said.

Hungary for War

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—Following the approval to reject the British ultimatum by the Hungarian Parliament, Premier Ladislas de Bardossy today announced that a state of war now exists between Great Britain and Hungary, beginning from December 8, the German News Agency reported from the Hungarian capital.

Rumania Rejects Note

Domei

BUCHAREST, December 5.—The Government has informed F. P. Hibbard, United States Charge d'Affaires in Rumania, that Rumania has rejected the British demand contained in its ultimatum, German sources here reported today.

Finland to Continue

Domei

LONDON, December 5.—A Vichy radio report intercepted here tonight quoted a Helsinki dispatch stating that Finland has rejected the British ultimatum which will expire at midnight tonight.

British Send Ultimatum

Domei

LONDON, December 5.—Britain has sent notes to Finland, Hungary and Rumania as "a final British effort to stabilize relations," British authorities revealed today.

They said replies are due at 12:30 a.m. tomorrow and added notes have been sent through good offices of the United States Government.

Simultaneously British authorities warned that if the replies are not received by the time limit, then "new phase of situation will be reached."

THAI PREMIER'S SON BLOCKED ENTRANCE

U.S. Republicans Won't Trust Young Thailander Into West Point

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Declaring that they cannot place absolute trust upon such a "young man," three Lower House Republicans today blocked a resolution to permit Ananta Khittasangka, son of General Luang Bipul Songram, Thai Premier, to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point.

When Representative Andrew J. May, Kentucky Democrat and military affairs committee Chairman of the House presented the resolution, Representative Clare Hoffman, Michigan Republican, demanded assurance that "if this young man goes to West Point, he will not learn some vital military secret and go home and tell someone."

Representative Earl Michener, Michigan Republican, and Representative Robert F. Rich, Pennsylvania Republican, also opposed the resolution, whereupon Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat and Speaker of the House, instructed Representative May to temporarily withdraw it.

Representative May read a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the Committee which favored the resolution as "a gesture of friendship," and declared that it would be "desirable to foster and maintain the goodwill of Thailand."

War Structure Being Speeded

Domei

BANGKOK, December 5.—Realizing that its neutral policy will not necessarily save itself from war, Thailand now is actively speeding up establishment of a wartime structure.

Yesterday an air raid drill was held throughout the country by way of training the people in wartime measures. Further, the Assembly of the People's Representatives has passed into law various bills designed to strengthen the Government's authority, including those for further intensifying a national unity structure and securing foodstuffs as well as for preventing espionage activities.

Simultaneously, a Government spokesman, appealing to the nation over the radio last night, ordered each member of the nation to defend Thailand at all cost in case the country should be invaded. The instructions are listed as follows:

(1) Destroy all wells to make it unable for invaders to use them.

(2) Block the passage of enemy troops as much as possible.

(3) Destroy bridges and communications facilities to make it unable for an enemy to use them.

(4) Give false information to an enemy.

(5) Kill any invader and hide his body so that no trace will be left for the enemy.

National Spirit Rising

There is a growing tendency among the intelligentzias of Thailand, who have awakened to the realities of the East Asia situation through the mediatory steps taken by Japan, their

(Continued on Page 2)

STIMSON CRITICIZES REPORT BY TRIBUNE

Studies Are Not Authorized but Are Gratifying to Potential Enemies

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, at his press conference today, in denouncing the Chicago Tribune's report, claimed the Tribune's publication of documents represented "unfinished studies of our production requirements for national defense which have been carried on by the General Staff as part of its duties in this emergency."

Colonel Stimson said "they never constituted an authorized program of the United States Government. While their publication doubtless will be gratifying to our potential enemies and a possible source of impairment and embarrassment to our national defense, the chief evil of their publication is the revelation that there should be among us any group of persons so lacking in appreciation of danger that confronts this country and so wanting in loyalty and patriotism to their Government that they would be willing to take and publish such papers."

Colonel Stimson then announced the War Department's intention to train

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GERMANS REACH KEY RESERVOIR NEAR MOSCOW

Capture of Depository in Dmitov Vicinity Confirmed

LENINGRAD AN INFERNO

Luftwaffe Attacks Soviet Troops And Forts in Southern Sector

Domei

NEW YORK, December 5.—German forces have reached the great Moscow reservoir near Dmitov, 50 miles north of the Soviet capital, it was reported here from Kuibishev today.

Red Attacks Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—The High Command announced today that renewed Soviet attacks were repulsed by German forces yesterday in the southern sector of the eastern front.

German artillery shelled important military objectives in Leningrad yesterday, causing explosions and extensive conflagrations in an ammunition dump, the communique said.

Strong Luftwaffe formations were said to have attacked Soviet troops and fortifications in the southern sector of the eastern front and around Moscow, inflicting large casualties on Soviet forces and damaging a considerable number of guns and vehicles. Further successful night attacks were said to have been directed against Moscow and Leningrad.

Villages Retaken

Domei

LONDON, December 5.—Soviet troops have re-captured 100 villages in the Rostov and Mariupol sectors on the southern front during the past 24 hours, according to a Moscow radio report intercepted here today.

The report, however, admitted that the situation on the Moscow front is grave, where Red Army troops have abandoned two villages in the Volokalumsk sector, west of the Soviet capital.

On the southern Ukraine front, Marshal Semon Timochenko's forces are still pursuing the Germans in the biggest defeat German forces have yet suffered in the German-Soviet war, it was said.

Soviet defenders of Moscow have been fighting for every foot of ground to stave off the German onslaught on the capital, it was said. Around the approaches to Moscow, battles yesterday reportedly raged and reached new heights of fury, while snow is falling heavily and the cold is growing more intense.

The greatest danger confronting the Soviet capital is in the Volokalamsk and Mozhaisk sectors, western region of the Moscow front. Reports by Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, stated that the Soviets have counter-attacked German troops around Klin, 40 miles northeast of Moscow, and

(Continued on Page 2)

NOMURA DELIVERS ANSWER TO INQUIRY BY ROOSEVELT; ENVOYS AGAIN MEET HULL

White House Publishes Reply Without Any Comment

25-MINUTE SESSION HELD

Japanese Hoping Talks Will Be Continued—Roosevelt Silent On Situation

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—A reply to President Roosevelt's inquiry addressed to the Japanese Government, which was handed to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, this morning by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador here, was released by the White House today.

Reply Published

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The White House published today the Japanese Government's reply to President Roosevelt's "inquiry", without making any comment.

Japanese Envoys Meet Hull

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador here, and Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, called on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at 11 a.m. today and remained in conference for 25 minutes.

Following the brief meeting, State Department officials stated that Japanese had brought a reply to President Roosevelt's inquiry, adding, the reply would be studied and any further comment thereon would be left to the White House.

When questioned by correspondents when they arrived at the State Department, the Japanese envoys said they hoped the talks would be continued.

Roosevelt Won't Talk

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—President Roosevelt at his press conference today withheld further comment on the Japanese-American situation pending receipt of a Japanese reply to his inquiry.

When asked if any announcement regarding the Japan-American talks would be made today, the President again replied he would not know until he sees Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

When questioned regarding the Chicago Tribune's report disclosing the army-navy board's report, the President said he would comment later.

President Roosevelt said he did not know whether Laurence Steinhardt, Ambassador to Moscow, would return to his post, when asked whether the latter would return to Moscow. Mr. Roosevelt added Mr. Steinhardt has not yet finished reporting.

Japan's Position Understood

Commenting on the American attitude vis-a-vis the current Japanese-American negotiations David Laurence, outstanding critic of the Rightist camps in the United States, writes in the New York Sun of December 4 that if the United States asks Japan about pending problems in East Asia, Japan can also ask for American explanations on the latter's positive aids to Chungking, according to the Asahi.

While the British Empire is reinforcing its army and navy in Singapore, it is reasonable for Japan to prepare against it, declares Mr. Laurence.

He said that he could not understand the reason why both Japan and the United States, prior to the commencement of the negotiations, did not make an agreement to the effect that a status quo should be maintained, at least during the progress of the conversations lest one of the two countries should be at a disadvantage.

It is never too late, the commentator went on, to reach an understanding for the maintenance of the status quo. If there should be concluded such kind of an agreement now, there remains a possibility for prevention of the Pacific war.

In the meantime, the Asahi dispatch from New York says, much importance is being attached to the meeting of Japan's envoys Kurusu and Nomura with Secretary of State Cordell Hull scheduled for December 5 morning (Washington time), in the light of the previous conversation between the Japanese representatives and State Under-Secretary Sumner Welles in which the latter presented an inquiry

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Kobe Consulates Taking Things Easy But French of New Asia Sphere Busy

The consulates in Kobe of various countries in Europe and America are now as calm as could be, with the exception of that of France, where activity as has never been witnessed before is now going on, according to an Asahi reporter who visited the consulates in the port city a few days ago.

Up to a few months ago, he reveals, the consulates in Kobe of belligerent Powers seemed to be competing against one another in the way of hustle and bustle. Such a scene has now been erased, however, for all consular officials, including those of Axis Powers, have begun to be conspicuous in their possession of surplus free time, especially since the large-scale exodus of Britishers and Americans.

The Asahi reporter first dropped in at the German Consulate-General, only to find those inside seemingly unoccupied with the exception of Dr. H. Breaunert, Press-Attache. He was the only man who was running his pen at his desk. A few telegrams then arrived from the home country, but it was explained that the volume of correspondence was far less because of the indirect mail route via South America.

When the reporter unceremoniously approached the press attache and asked in what task he was engaged, the latter smilingly but in a firm manner said, "Maybe my work looks unimportant to outsiders, but to me, the business is so important that I am not in a position to reveal anything to you."

A visit to the British Consulate, the reporter says, was omitted. "It's all too plain," he remarks, "that the consulate now has no special matters to dispose of because the withdrawal of the majority of the British residents has more or less eliminated all business transactions to be carried out through the consulate. As to propaganda work, so heatedly pursued by the same consulate until some time ago, there is not even a shadow of it at present. Some business, however, is being conducted there in connection with the United States, I suspect."

The United States Consulate was visited next, where, according to the reporter, a Nisei girl was the only person found in the office. The girl was approached right away as a news source. She said, however, that she was not allowed to reveal anything to news hounds. "Better ask Consul Turner. He 'may' be able to give you some news," she suggested. The reporter picked up his hat, however, because he realized that he would not be able to get anything from the consul, other than rubber-stamped statements.

Amidst all this graveyard atmosphere, the reporter lastly added, the French Consulate was the single exception. Since the home Government of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Consulate has been swung into full activity. Consul Depeyre recently bought a new automobile, a testimony to the alleged increase in the consulate's business.

NEW ASIA

Thai Service Stopped

Domei

BANGKOK, December 5.—The Butterfield and Swire, a British-owned steamship company, Shanghai, suspended sailings of their ships on the Bangkok line after Thursday, it was revealed here today.

Withdrawing Vessels

Domei

TIENTSIN, December 5.—In accordance with orders from the British Navy for the wholesale withdrawal of British owned vessels in China coast service to Hongkong, the sailings of British vessels for North China will be suspended with the Yuehsheng, 2,000 ton steamer of the Jardine, Matheson and Company, Shanghai, scheduled to call at Tientsin Sunday, to be the last vessel to sail northward, a message reaching certain quarters today revealed.

U.S. Consul at Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, December 5.—O. Edmund Clubb, newly-appointed American Consul to Hanoi, yesterday arrived

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG-RED STRIFE YET IN FULL SWING

Dispatch of Communist Tung To People's Council Seen As Smoke-Screen

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 5.—Contrary to reports emanating from Chungking, strife between the Communist Party and Chiang Kai-shek adherents still continues unabated ever since the beginning of this year.

The dispatch of Tung Pi-wu, lone Communist Party representative, to the Peoples' Political Council held in Chungking last month is now known to be a mere gesture on the part of the Red party. Furthermore, the resolution adopted by the Communist Party at its political council of the Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia border districts held in Yen-an during the session of the Peoples' Political Council ostensibly for collaboration with Chungking was nothing but a political eyewash.

Armed clashes occurring between the Communist Army and Chungking forces recently are as follows:

Recently, in Anhwei Province, a battle between Chungking's Kwangsi Army and the 6th Brigade of the Communist New 4th Army resulted in 280 dead for the former and 292 casualties for the latter group.

In the early part of November, a large force of Chungking troops attacked approximately 200 Red soldiers in the vicinity of Feng Hsien, Kiangsu Province, causing 100 Red casualties.

On November 12, a battalion of Chungking troops and the Communist Independent 3rd Battalion clashed at a point north of Chuyin in Kiangsu Province resulting in 3 and 10 casualties respectively.

On December 1, the 26th Battalion of the Communist 8th Route Army and a battalion of Chungking troops clashed in a sector north of Suchow. Score, 20 Red casualties against 3 Chungking dead.

War Situation Reviewed

Domei

NANKING, December 5.—Japanese army aircraft on November 28 carried out a series of bombing flights over Chaoking, Chungking, Fungchwan, Nanyung and Kunming and on November 30 over Shaokwan and Waichow, reducing masses of war materials and crushing enemy troops, according

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. NAVY REDUCE TERMS

Enlist for 2,3 or 4 years With Agreement to Serve in Time of War

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Navy Department has reduced the minimum period for enlistment in the naval reserve from four to two years, it was learned today.

Under the new ruling, the enlistee may sign up for two, three or four years, with the agreement that in time of war or national emergency, he will serve for duration.

The new policy does not effect naval reserve officers, it was said.

Meantime, it was revealed that there are 55,589 reserve enlisted men in active duty.

Time Off for Simple Courtesies

Just arrived at Treasure Island, San Francisco, airport, November 14, after a hurried bee-line trans-Pacific trip by the Clipper, Saburo Kurusu, the special envoy to Washington, is here shown, with the least sign of fatigue, ready to face the camera battery and to accommodate Miss Stella Lindsay on the Clipper service with his signature.

KASHIMA SAYS U.S. NOW ON OFFENSIVE

'Attack Is The Best Defense' Seen as new American Code

By Commentator

Commenting on the foreign policy of the United States, Dr. Morinosuke Kashima, noted commentator on foreign affairs, states in the Asahi that the shift from a negative to a positive, or from a defensive to an offensive policy features American diplomacy.

Key points of Dr. Kashima's article include:

1. Learning the lesson that defense is more advantageous than attack from the Battle of Verdun, democratic nations, including the United States, have made it their golden rule since that time to take a negative policy.

2. The United States discarded its negative policy, however, when it learned the lesson that attack is the best policy from Germany, which succeeded in breaking through the Maginot line in its blitzkrieg.

3. It is dangerous, therefore, to think that America is still sticking to its appeasement policy.

4. The United States seems to be of the intention to firstly settle the Pacific problems diplomatically as well as strategically and later concentrate its efforts on the Atlantic side.

Policy Reversed

The well-known commentator commences by saying:—

"Most of the Japanese people do not appear to have become aware of the fact that ever since spring of last year, a wholesale transformation has taken place in the traditional diplomatic policy of the United States, which has hitherto confined itself within the stronghold of isolationism both in regard to its diplomatic policy and war strategy in true keeping with the principle that 'the rich do not quarrel.' In the first World War, the Battle of Verdun demonstrated that defense was more advantageous than attack when the repeated attacks by the Germans merely ended in heavy losses without the achievement of any noticeable results.

"All democratic nations have made it their golden rule in the past to adopt a negative policy.

"However, the complete destruction of the Maginot Line—which had been considered impregnable—by the Germans last year as well as the subsequent conquests of Poland, Belgium, Holland and the Balkans by their blitzkrieg methods seems to have induced the United States to adopt the policy of 'attack is the best defense.'

"This fact can clearly be seen from the diplomatic offensive adopted by Secretary of State Hull in the present Japan-U.S. talks.

"Its war preparations in the Atlantic as well as its methods of imposing pressure on Germany all go to show the extremely aggressive attitude adopted by the United States despite the fact that Germany does not wish to bring the United States into the war.

"This can also be clearly seen in the manner of settling strikes and other administrative measures as well as the controlling of public opinion.

"Incidentally, it may do well to observe how extremely aggressive the tone of the editorials of the 'New Republic,' edited by Walter Lippmann has become of late."

Warning Sounded

Dr. Kashima then geos on to warn the readers against the danger of still being under the impression that the United States is still loyally adhering to the appeasement policy as well as its traditional Monroe Doctrine.

He then states:—

"The real intention of America primarily appears to be to settle the Pacific problems diplomatically as well as strategically and to then concentrate its efforts on the Atlantic side. Herein may also be seen the German procedure of gaining one point after another.

"However, it must be noted that the high-handed attitude of having everything its own way is found in its hasty conclusion that the war of the Pacific can so quickly be settled."

The writer concludes his comments with the words:—

"Secretary of State Hull's announcement of December 3 was most probably made on President Roosevelt's suggestion, and in this connection, we cannot fail to notice that the high-handed attitude of the United States is based on the fact that, whether the other party be Japan or Britain, the United States cannot find its way to remain contented with anything that has been made by some other party.

"Whether it be the Washington Treaty or the Nine-Power Pact, the United States cannot satisfy itself with anything that has not been drafted by itself, even though the contents should be quite identical. 'It would seem worthwhile to give our careful consideration to this characteristic nature of the United States as has become evidenced in its diplomacy recently."

The Weather

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TOKYO

Tonight: Cloudy, drizzling at intervals; with northerly winds.

Tomorrow: Cloudy, later fair; with southerly winds after northerly winds.

The Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory

Saturday, December 6

Centers of high pressure areas are located in the southern part of Ou and over the Yellow Sea, while weak low pressure zones are found over the seas to the south of Muroto Point, to northwest of the Noto Peninsula and over the western part of the Gulf of Pechili. It is fair from Ou to Karafuto on the eastern side and cloudy on the western side with local snowfalls. Fair weather is prevailing in the regions of Japan Proper west of Kanto, with local cloudiness in the southern Kanto. It is raining in some parts of Shikoku and Chugoku. Fair and cloudy weather is alternation in Chosen and Manchoukuo.

The temperature in Tokyo was 44.6 degrees F., or 6.3 degrees F. higher than normal at 6 a.m. today.

Grim Mementos of Courage Shown

Some of the war trophies and weapons left behind by the brave Japanese war fallen, honored with Imperial inspection at the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters Friday. Under the Chungking army's flag are two bullet-pierced helmets worn by Lieutenant-Colonel Jo Akimoto who was killed during fierce fighting at a Kiangsu front on February 4, this year. The other photo shows a copy of the Imperial Mandate granted to the Army and the Navy. It was carefully carried by the late Lieutenant Sei-ichi Sekizawa in his breast pocket. He fell on January 6, this year, with an enemy bullet piercing the pocket which contained the copy.

Stimson Criticizes Report by Tribune

(Continued From Page 1)

10,000 bombardier navigators within a year and said the War Department is lowering qualifications for recruits, in which high school graduates between the ages of 20 an 27 years inclusive, who pass air corps intelligence tests would be accepted to take a 45 week course as non-flying officers in the air force to operate the army's secret bomb-sight and to navigate long-range bombers.

At the same time, he revealed the army will create 52 new tank-destroyer battalions and also will convert two additional regular army triangular divisions into full motorized units, thereby doubling the number of infantry divisions which have been motorized to four.

War Materials Insufficient

While the United States has its pockets jingling with $22,122,000,000 and has a wealth of raw materials, it is not wholly self-sufficient in vital war materials, according to the Yomiuri.

"November 11, 1918" continues the paper "saw the end of long, sanguinary war on the western front and the end to the human slaughter of the first World War. One month and two days after the armistice was proclaimed, President Woodrow Wilson sailed into Brest, France, abroad the George Washington, Europe, tired and worn-out from the four years of struggle, lay prostrate at his feet.

"America was no longer the country that it was before the World War. It became conscious of its new power, unlimited strength and unsatiable ambition to rule over the world. In its eyes, no country counted as of any importance, not even France, Italy, England or Japan. In the history of diplomacy after the World War, perhaps no country was so self-centered, wayward and unconcerned about the feelings of other countries as the United States.

"The day before the last World War began, the United States was a debtor nation. The amount of gold which it had in its treasury did not exceed more than $1,890,000,000. But during the War, it paid out all its debts that it owed to the European Governments, besides defraying $30,000,000,000 in war expenses and leaving a neat credit balance in Europe to the amount of $12,000,000,000. On top of this, the United States was able to show a pile of gold dollar pieces, aggregating $2,500,000,000. According to a survey made in 1941, the American gold holdings reached $22,122,000,000, or about 70 per cent of the world's total amount.

"Its favorable position in case of war can be seen from a review of 13 essential raw materials, the production of which the United States holds the highest position. The United States produces 38 per cent of the world's 31 per cent of zinc, 92 per cent of molybdenum, 34 per cent of coal, 30 per cent of rock phosphates, 49 per cent of cotton, 24 per cent of meat products, 32 per cent of copper, 25 per cent of lead, 60 per cent of oil, 82 per cent of sulphur, 55 per cent of corn and 29 per cent of the world's total butter.

"However, despite the abundance of these products, the United States has to rely on outside sources for its supply of materials necessary to a warring nation. Among them are aluminum, rubber, nickel, tungsten, antimony, chrome, manganese, coconut oil, Manila hemp, mercury, quinine, silk, tin and wool as well as a few other products. In the case of tin and rubber, the United States has had to depend wholly on the countries in the South Seas.

"But the existence of wealth in materials and money is no assurance that that nation will not have to lick the dust. In the history of mankind, there is no record of a poor nation falling into ruins due to poverty. Prussia after the Thirty Years' War and Russia after the first World War were confronted with imminent starvation but in no case did they collapse. However, Phonoecia and Carthage which wallowed in wealth went down in ruins."

3rd Defense Bill Passed

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The House of Representatives today passed by a vote of 309 to five and forwarded to the Senate the third supplemental defense appropriations, totaling $6,687,369,000 for the army and $380,050,000 for the navy.

Thai Premier's Son Blocked Entrance

(Continued From Page 1)

Asiatic neighbor, at the time of the border issue between Thailand and French Indo-China, toward trying to restore their former land in the south which was grabbed by Britain in the past, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Bangkok.

With the worsening situation between Japan and the United States the Thailanders are very anxious to prevent their involvement into a possible war, while at the same time the Thai Government in summoning its reservists and increasing policemen as well as forming voluntary guard corps in various districts.

Under these circumstances, the Thailanders are eager to grasp the way to real independence, by awakening to the world situation under the good leadership of the Thai Government.

Noteworthy is the fact that the intelligentzias there are cherishing a burning love for their country and an enthusiasm to restore their territory in the south robbed by Britain.

At present, Thailand has Japan in the east, who is establishing a new order in East Asia, while the country has Britain's threats in the west and the south, who is casting its eyes to further grab Thailand's territory.

Whether the Thailanders will still yield to the British exploitation that has been carried out for more than a century or will cooperate in reconstructing East Asia will be decided on when the people of Thailand become conscious of their existence as an historic race in the glorious sphere of East Asia, the dispatch concludes.

New Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

at his post via Hongkong, and immediately together with his predecessor called on Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

S.M.R. Budget Boosted

Domei

HSINKING, December 5.—Directors of the South Manchurian Railway Company including President Takuichi Omura, Vice-presidents Kenichiro Sasaki and Ojiro Sato met today to draw up budget plans for the coming fiscal year. The budget will be made with an eye to the control of indiscriminate financing while on the other hand the priorities principle will be carried out to the fullest. However, in view of the present situation, a natural increase of some 40 or 50 millions is expected. bringing the total budget for next year up to approximately ¥430,000,000 or ¥440,000,000.

Germans Reach Key Reservoir Near Moscow

(Continued From Page 1)

Tula, 100 miles south of the Soviet capital.

It was reported last night that 47 miles due north of Moscow was the closest point of the German advance to the capital.

Last night's Soviet war communique said that 700 German officers and men were annihilated and many tanks were wiped out in engagements on the southern front.

The Germans now are falling back to Mariupol, 100 miles west of Rostov, while one Soviet army from Taganrog is close behind the routed German troops, the communique said, adding, another Red Army force is moving down from the north to cut off the Germans before they reach Mariupol.

Earlier this morning, the Soviets were reported to have advanced six miles from Taganrog.

At Rostov, strategic gateway to the Caucasus, conditions are returning to normal and the citizens are cleaning up food stores that the Germans left behind when they were driven out of the city, it was said.

Reds Claim Victory

United Press

LONDON, December 1.—Another great Soviet victory was reported by the Pravda correspondent, according to a Radio Moscow announcement which said that Red defenders had completely smashed large Nazi units north of Tula last Saturday.

The Germans bogged down when large Soviet units, led by tanks, charged the German positions in a furious assault, Radio Moscow said.

The Germans were completely defeated and were now fleeing, leaving much material on the battle field.

Soviet units continued to hold ground in the Volokolamsk sector despite heavy German onslaughts. Red units even succeeded in recapturing a village after pushing the Germans several kilometers westward.

The tank battles in the Kalinin area were growing in intensity as both sides continually threw in fresh supplies of the iron monsters which fought it out on a wide battle front, said Radio Moscow.

The Nazis had thrown in fresh units here, but they were not able to stem the Soviets who counter-attacked furiously and had advanced several kilometers, said Radio Moscow.

Strong Nazi attacks in the direction of Klin had finally been concluded, the radio said.

Pan America Meet Due

Domei

SANTIAGO, December 5.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports circulated from Foreign Office quarters here today stated that the Chief Executives of all American nations soon would meet in Lima or Buenos Aires to consider "important changes" in the international situation.

Teidai Students to Get No Winter Vacation; To Swing Picks and Shovels on School Farm

Students of Tokyo Imperial University will not have the normal opportunity for rest in the forthcoming winter vacation, since a plan is afoot among the leaders of the Students' Training Association whereby many of the young students will spend the vacation in the task of cultivating the Kemigawa farm, which is the university students' training ground.

This farm has been created by the sweat of the intellectual brows of both the students and the faculty. The area of the training ground is 300,000 tsubo (a tsubo being a little more than four square yards), and the greater part of this has already been brought under cultivation since April through voluntary labor contributed at various times by no less than 3,170 Teidai students and 560 faculty members.

It is planned that a further 50,000 tsubo of the uncultivated portions will be cleared for sowing and planting, labor to be furnished by the students during the forthcoming vacation. Apparently, in accordance with the well-known economic law of diminishing returns, that part of the land still awaiting reclamation is the most difficult, and thus it would seem as if a good back-aching job is in store for the students, who should at least experience no trouble in keeping warm. The students, it is stated, are looking for some indulgence on the part of the petrol rationing authorities, so that they may recruit the services of a few tractors to take over the more severe tasks of breaking up the solid imbedded virgin soil.

According to present arrangements, the first party of 50 students will start their service on December 20 to work for a week. They will live the whole time on the farm rising at 6 a.m., putting in two spells of toil from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 3:50 p.m., and then, all together will retire at 9:30 p.m. The remaining hours, it is said, apart from the time taken for meals, will be employed in part in military training and partly in reading but it is hoped time will be allowed the students for healing blisters and straightening sore backs.

Very little heat will be supplied to the students in order to remind them of the privations of the soldiers on the war front. They will so to speak, have to depend on their own steam but no doubt that will to a large extent be forthcoming as a result of their strenuous activity.

The plans permit all the students to spend a few days at home for the New Year festivities for after the first batch finishes their week's service on December 20, the second party of students is scheduled to start from about January 5.

U.S. WILL SURVEY TRADE COMPETITION

Committee Tells State Department Britain Contesting In Latin-America

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 5.—A five-man Congressional Committee which recently returned from a tour of 17 Latin-American countries, has asked the State Department to survey British competition with United States firms in view of the United States' aid-Britain program, it was reliably learned today.

The request has been made in a report which said that in four or five Latin-American cities, representations had been made that the British were soliciting orders for delivery of commodities as well as manufactured goods, which the United States was not in a position to deliver because of priorities requirements, it was said.

The report reportedly declared that the United States should not take unfair advantage of the present situation but demanded, however, that the United States insists firmly on the principle that if she continues to render all aid to Britain for purposes of prosecuting the war, the United States must not relinquish any competitive rights which she has in trade fields in Latin-America, and permit by sufferance furtherance of such trade by other nations.

The survey said the subject is so important that Congress is entitled to know the exact facts of the situation in every Latin-American country regarding the amount of British trade carried on and the commodities which are offered for sale.

Tokyo Reply Released By White House; No Comments Are Offered

(Continued From Page 1)

to Japan on some aspect of the East Asiatic situation.

President Roosevelt, on December 4 exchanged views with the leaders of the Congress on East Asiatic matters, after which he conferred with Frank Knox, Secretary for Navy, and Mr. Hull. Shortly after, Mr. Hull summoned leaders of the Far Eastern section of the State Department to an urgent conference. These moves in the United States well indicate the seriousness of the situation.

John MacCormack, House majority leader, after the meeting with President Roosevelt, said to the press that House leaders had closely examined the matters relative to the security of the American territories and interests.

The American public, with considerable amazement, is watching the development of the negotiations in view of the fact that its rupture necessarily means American rupture with Germany. Public amazement was all the more increased since they had not been informed of the Pacific situation as President Roosevelt had purposely avoided referring to the Pacific problems.

With the handing of the American note to the Japanese envoys by Mr. Hull and the presentation of an inquiry to Japan by Mr. Welles, American diplomacy is taking the offensive. And reflecting such a trend, the press opinions in the United States are considerably pessimistic over the future of the negotiation.

Buck-Passing Seen

An attempt to pass the buck to Japan in case of failure of the present negotiations between Japan and the United States is visualized by a well-informed political observer in the handing of written inquiries to Japanese ambassadors by the United States on the Far Eastern situation at the seventh conference held last Tuesday, according to Domei.

The observer said, "At the seventh U.S.-Japanese Conference, America handed to Japanese representatives written inquiries on certain aspects of the Far Eastern situation, and one cannot help but feel that this step was taken with the motive of placing the responsibility on the shoulders of Japan in case of a rupture of the current negotiations."

"Close upon the heels of the disclosure made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull last Tuesday, President Roosevelt summoned Congressional leaders Thursday to a conference at the White House, presumably to report on the proceedings of the U.S.-Japanese negotiations and to request them to cooperate with the Administration in coping with the situation yet to come by making it appear as if the stand taken by the Administration in the American-Japanese negotiations was based on justice.

"All in all, it is very doubtful whether or not the Washington leaders have any sincerity to bring the U.S.-Japanese negotiations to a happy end."

Going further, he said, "Actually, feverish war preparations are being made in Australia, the N.E.I., Burma, the Malay Penninsula and Singapore, as well as in the Philippine Islands obviously with Japan as the hypothetical enemy. In these circumstances, as time flies in the current strained atmosphere, the darker will be the future of the American-Japanese negotiations, and, as one of the British papers recently pointed out, one is forced to come to the conclusion that the peace of the Far East is hanging by a very thin thread.

British Attitude Changing

"Press opinions in England, which once held optimistic views of the U.S.-Japanese negotiations, are now becoming very pessimistic and are at the same time indulging in threatening words, reporting reinforcement of British war preparedness in the Far East. All these serve as a straw as to which way the wind is blowing.

"Furthermore, the dispatch of a British fleet to the Far East headed by the H.M.S. Prince of Wales is worthy of serious attention on our part as eloquent testimony of the hostile nature of the ABCD ring of encirclement around us, and we cannot certainly wink at the dispatch of the huge warship to Far Eastern waters as it means a revelation of the Far Eastern policy of Britain.

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the Commons on August 24 to the effect that in case the U.S.-Japanese negotiations should come to the worst. Britain would at once take joint action with America, and again on November 10 he said that if the United States should be involved in a war with Japan, a British declaration of war would follow within the hour and that Britain now feels itself strong enough to provide powerful naval forces with necessary auxiliary vessels for service if need be in the Indian and the Pacific oceans. The dispatch of the Prince of Wales is nothing short of materialization of this policy on the part of Britain, and it is imperative that we watch closely the situation in the Southwestern Pacific.

"Now that the Anglo-American camp has shown the iron hand in the velvet glove in an attempt to thwart Japan's peaceful national policies by force, both the Government and people of Japan have to squarely look into the realities in the Far East. Hence we should attach the greatest importance to the eighth session of the U.S.-Japanese Conference in relation to the written inquiries of the American Government."

Weak Links in American Naval Strategy For Warfare With Japan Are Pointed Out

Distance Proves Barrier to Effective Operations—Present Strength Insufficient to Carry on Two-Ocean Warfare—Confidence Placed in Quality

Continued From Yesterday

"The strength of the U.S. Navy as of January 1, 1940 comprised 15 battleships of 464,300 tons, five airplane carriers of 120,100 tons, 18 armored cruisers of 175,200 tons, 19 light cruisers of 157,775 tons, 182 destroyers of 236,000 tons, and 68 submarines of 71,175 tons, of which one battleship, two light cruisers, 115 destroyers and 32 submarines are superannuated ships having passed the standard age-limit. As for the destroyers, 50 of them have been ceded to Britain, thereby bringing the number down to 160 inclusive of the newly-built ones.

"The United States navy expansion program commenced in 1933 under the name of 'Industrial Reconstruction,' and in 1934, the first Vinson bill was approved, followed by the approval of the second Vinson bill in 1938, the third Vinson bill in 1940, after which came this year's gigantic expansion program.

Many New Ships Due

"In this connection it may be interesting to note that the ships that will contribute toward increasing the strength of the U.S. Navy during the coming year or two will be the seven battleships of 300.000 tons, two airplane carriers of 34,700 tons, six light cruisers of 44.000 tons, one large-sized minelayer, 31 destroyers (including the afore-mentioned new destroyers.) of 49,530 tons, and 15 submarines of 20,820 tons.

"The construction of three battleships of 37,000-ton class, the Indiana, the Massachusetts and Alabama have virtually been completed, while that of four battleships of 45,000-ton class, the Iowa, the New Jersey, the Missouri and the Wisconsin is being speeded up. Moreover, seven battleships of between 53,000-ton and 55,000-ton class, the Kentucky, the Illinois, the Montana, the Ohio, the Maine, the New Hampshire and the Louisiana are under construction. According to the new and old plans, America will have as many as 25 battleships by the end of 1942.

"However, it is pointed out that the Panama Canal gives a limit to the size of American warships. Six locks of the Canal are only 110 feet in width each.

"The number of U.S. naval airplanes as in May of this year totaled 3,176, and although same shows an increase as compared with the 2,172 planes as in July last year, this figure includes only 600 of the new type, the only new naval planes being the 79 added from January to April last year, the 464 from September to December last year and the 996 newly added from January to April this year.

"The U. S. Navy takes great pride in their B-19 type 20-ton bombers made by the Douglas Airplane Company and which are popularly known as "Air Fortresses." The length of their wings is 210 feet, in addition to which they are equipped with four machine-guns and machine-cannons on all four sides. Moreover their gasoline storage capacity is 11,000 gallons, apart from which they can carry 18 tons of bombs and a crew of 130. They are said to possess a maximum flying capacity of 7,750 kilometers, thereby enabling them to make a non-stop flight from Hawaii to Tokyo and back. However, as their speed per hour is only 200 kilometers, they will not have much chance to escape once they are caught sight of.

"The new B-24 type bombers of the Consolidated Company can carry 9 tons of bombs and in addition to claiming a flying capacity of over 3,000 kilo-

(Continued on Page 3)

Chiang-Red Strife Yet in Full Swing

(Continued from Page 1)

to a weekly announcement of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China which reviewed the war situation between November 28 and December 4.

Another strong formation of Japanese fliers the same day visited Lingpao, Chengyang, Paoki and Wukung successively and on December 1 raided Sian, says the announcement.

Japanese planes bombed the Nancheng airfield in Shensi Province on December 2 and destroyed 9 S.B. bombers and also raided Sian, scoring direct hits. On the same afternoon, the Japanese war-birds visited Ankung.

Strong formations of Japanese army aircraft early Wednesday morning attacked Paoki and in the afternoon Ankung, shattering airfield buildings, adds the announcement.

Hengyang Raided

Domei

HANKOW, December 6.—Taking advantage of the fine weather, formations of Japanese bombers today raided Hengyang, southern Hunan Province, destroying more than 10 large warehouses near the airdrome containing fuel oil, ammunition, and other military supplies.

New Cruiser Planned

United Press

SYDNEY, December 3.—The Lord Mayor today opened a fund drive to purchase a new cruiser Sydney, the first one of which has vanished without a trace after sinking a German raider in the Pacific. A new vessel was expected to cost in the vicinity of $10,000,000.

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Axis Repulsing British Attack On Libya Front

(Continued from Page 1)

broken by the Germans and Tobruk again is virtually besieged.

The German breakthrough was admittedly a set back.

"This, at the moment is one round for them, and the next round is following," said authoritative sources. "It can be presumed that operations now are taking place to restore it."

However, authoritative sources said the "British counter-attack at Sidi Rezegh was only temporarily successful and the situation there is very confused as hard fighting is going on."

German forces in the Sidi Rezegh—Bir-El-Hamed sector have scored a major victory by closing the British gap in an attempt to escape from Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cunningham's trap, authoritative sources said.

Lieutenant-General Erwin Rommel's forces are numerically superior in tanks and will keep this superiority unless General Cunningham succeeds in rushing in heavy reinforcements, these quarters pointed out.

Some quarters regarded the absence of British claims of success in this battle as a most ominous sign.

Significance was also attached to General Sir Claude Auchinleck's description of the battle area as covering 1,600 square miles, in view of his communique yesterday which pictured three seperate zones.

This was taken as an indication that Axis forces may succeed in breaking out of the British pocket.

9,000 Britishers Captured

United Press

LONDON, December 2.—Radio Berlin in a communique from Libya said that Axis forces in North Africa collectively have taken 9,000 British prisoners, including three generals.

Germans Win in Cyrenaica

United Press

CAIRO, December 2.—An official military spokesman today announced smashing German panzer units had won the tremendous tank battles of Sidi Rezegh and Bir-el-Hamed.

The spokesman said the British had lost both important strongholds, which formed corners of a triangle in which terrific battles had been fought for days on the blistering sands of the Cyrenaican Western Desert.

A general headquarters communique said that German armored units had made a junction in the Sidi Rezegh-Bir-el-Hamed-Zaafran area yesterday, when they threw all available armor into battle on a comparatively narrow front.

Axis units than began advancing from the south and southwest and around Zaafran, six miles northwest of Sidi Rezegh.

"In this fluid battle, which ranged on the main front from local fluctuation over an area of some 1,600 square miles since November 20, the center of gravity altered daily as main tank concentrations massed for attack or counter-attack," said the communique.

"There was very heavy fighting all day long in the area of Sidi Rezegh, Bir-el-Hamed and Zaafran, which resulted in junction of the German forces, which advanced from the southwest and with those originally disposed about Zaafran.

"In the frontier area, operations for elimination of the centers of resistance are continuing."

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Japanese Press Comments

Saturday, December 6

NICHI NICHI—Withdrawal of Anglo-American Economy and Its Counter-Step
HOCHI—Time for America's Profound Thinking
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Meanings of Respecting Experts
MIYAKO—Expectation From Cooperative Council
ASAHI—Central Cooperative Council

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Withdrawal of Anglo-American Economy and Its Counter-Step

NICHI NICHI

Information has been received here that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has decided to retire from Hongkong and that the Nanking Government has finished preparations for abandonment of the circulations of problems its dollars and Chungking dollars at par. These two although taking place quite separately, are closely wedded to each other.

It is not know yet whether the withdrawal of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be temporary due to the current strained situation or is based on the decision of the recently-held economic parleys of anti-Japanese Powers at Hongkong and Chungking. We have rarely heard thus far, however acute the situation may be, of financial organs withdrawing ahead of other groups.

It goes without saying that Anglo-American departure from Central and South China is highly beneficial to Japan and Nanking. However, it must be borne in mind that considerable difficulties will be experienced in successfully maintaining these regions economically after their retirement, because these areas have been leaning upon their economic influence to a high degree. Therefore, primary attention should be paid to the relevant formulation and enforcement of currency policy.

It is highly hailed that the Minister of Finance of the Nanking Government made public its consummation of preparations for giving up the circulations of the New and Old fapi at par. Needless to say, the success or failure of the currency policy is dependent upon the real economic strength. Painstaking efforts are desired by the Nanking Government to remedy the damage which may be suffered by the Chinese masses as a result of the possible collapse of the Chungking dollar, for the ultimate purpose of further consolidating the foundation of the Nanking Administration.

Time for America's Profound Thinking

HOCHI

While the Japan-American negotiations are still continued, though it is in its last stage, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has severely criticized Japan at the press conference Wednesday. It cannot be denied that this has greatly intensified the situation. At the seventh conference, President Roosevelt submitted a certain inquiry to Japan, but before Japan's reply was received, the Secretary of State has publicly used abusive words against Japan. That is a gross violation of international justice. Yet such is only a manifestation of the true American selfish ambition of defeating Japan and gaining control of the Pacific. If taken in this light there is nothing to be surprised.

One look at the present condition in southwestern Asia will plainly reveal what attitude Great Britain and the United States are adopting against Japan. While engaged in a major war in Europe, Britain dispatched the battleship Prince of Wales to Singapore to augment the Far Eastern fleet, and also massed great troops in Burma and Malaya, for strengthening the attitude for invading into Thailand.

Behind all these actions there is no doubt understanding with the United States. The United States is now sending planes and pilots to Burma and Southwestern China and establishing air bases in China, for defending the Burma route. The acquisition of such military privileges is for preparations to make the first move in any event of emergency. Thus, while the Japan-American negotiations are being continued in form only, the anti-Japanese structure of Great Britain and the United States is becoming more open and their anti-Japanese encircling line is being greatly strengthened.

It is to be particularly noted that a report from India says that Great Britain notified the United States that in the event of a crisis rising in connection with the Thai question, it would take immediate steps without waiting for the decision of the United States. That is to say, in an emergency, Britain will take military actions, independent of the United States. That may be a strategy based upon the difference in distance from British and American bases and also the difference in equipments between the two military organizations. But is Britain planning for war with confidence in its outcome? Such childish strategy is laughable.

Another point is the observation that this understanding is not based on the immediate action in case of emergency, but is due to the difference in determination caused by the difference in their respective interests in southwestern Asia.

America's war against Japan will be like risking danger to pick British chestnuts out of the fire. At this moment the United States must profoundly think of its great mission.

Meanings of Respecting Experts

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The new structure movement is apt to forget that experts are to be respected, and the tendency of novices undertaking operation in various different fields becomes evident. The idea that in renovating the domestic structure for establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and executing the China affair, new men not bound by former customs should be selected seems to have brought such a tendency. In the political field, men are selected as Ministers from wrong quarters, amateur diplomats are appointed, and then personnel changes take place in all Government offices. In the economic field, following the principle that politics control economy, national policy companies and economic organizations are formed one after another, and Government officials are appointed to head them. In many other fields, also, experts have retired to be replaced by novices without knowledge and experience. The result of such a tendency is known to all.

The Government seems to have awakened to the evil of such a method, and there has appeared an atmosphere to rectify it. That is to say the appointment of Railways Minister Hatta show that for preventing accidents and facilitating transportation an expert is required. The dispatch of Ambassador Kurusu to Washington means that to help Ambassador Nomura, an experienced diplomat is necessary. For control associations, expert fianciers are to be selected. All these show that experts are coming to be respected.

In the financial field, enterprises that are successful have all been due to the executive ability of their experienced leaders and the employment of experienced workers in their proper places. Production expansion can only be attained by superior enterprises. For fostering the activity of the financial circle, it is necessary to make experts exercise their full ability.

In the political field, the respect of experts usually becomes formal, and its significance is lost. To respect experts is to place experts in proper positions and make them utilize their knowledge and experiences to the best advantage. But in official circles, experts are appointed to new posts in such a short time for advancement. In foreign countries, officials often remain in the same posts for many years. It is said that the success of the British colonial policy is due much to the activity of experts.

The respect of experts also means the respect of technicians. To respect experts is good, but at the same time its true meaning must be grasped.

Expectation From Cooperative Council

MIYAKO

The second conference of Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is to be held for five days from December 8. It is quite proper and timely that leaders of various circles of the nation should get together for the establishment of a decisive war structure amidst the tense situation in East Asia surrounding the Japanese-American negotiations. We expect much from the forthcoming conference. The agenda of the conference which includes the enhancement of national spirit, establishment of national general mobilization structure, ensuring of food stuffs, and others clearly indicates the central theme of the forthcoming meeting. It is also quite noteworthy that political and diplomatic questions have also been taken into the agenda which were excluded in the previous two conferences.

Premier General Hideki Tojo and the Government authorities concerned have been showing great enthusiasm for the forthcoming conference. The Cabinet Ministers and Vice-Ministers are expected to attend the conference to manifest the conviction of the Government vis-a-vis the situation and disclose as much as possible various national policies in order to drive home the truth about the gravity of the prevailing situation. At a glance of 144 bills presented by delegates, we can easily see what is desired by the people. We earnestly hope the meeting will be meaningful at this time of national tension.

Central Cooperative Council

ASAHI

The Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be convened on December 8, to meet for five days. A total of 144 proposals will come up at the session. Naturally the discussions will be centered on those questions which have bearings on the situation confronting the nation at the moment. The situation which has developed since the Japanese-American conversations got under way demands that we concentrate our efforts on the establishment of a high-degree national defense state.

Premier Hideki Tojo and other leaders of the Government are expected to take the opportunity of the session to make clear to the people its policies in dealing with major foreign policy questions before the nation. We are looking forward to the exchange of questions and answers between Government leaders and delegates to the meeting who are representative of every group of people in the country. In this connection we want the Government to give heed to a remark made by a delegate to the session to the press when he arrived in Tokyo that there is no reason for the Government to conceal from the people things which are known in the United States.

The Government intends to order a general election next year. In the meantime there is a spiritual accord to be established between the Diet and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. This imparts a special importance to the coming session of the cooperative council.

Next in importance to foreign policy questions which will come up at the coming session will be problems of safeguarding the living of the people in wartime. These questions will not be difficult of solution if the Government has the full cooperation of the people in attacking them. The coming session of the cooperative council provides an excellent opportunity for the rule aid society to which the council is what the Diet is to the Government to help solve this vital question of insuring supplies of commodities of common necessity. The society has yet to regain the confidence of the people which was lost as a result of an incident which led to the resignation of leaders of the society. Anything done by the delegates to the coming session smacking of political maneuvering will deal a further blow to the prestige of the society whose function is to help build up a structure which will permit the people to assist the Throne in the conduct of national affairs.

Courtesy Visit Is Made

Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang called on Ambassador Li Shao-keng of Manchoukuo here at the latter's embassy at Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, Friday and paid his respects. Ambassador Hsu before he was appointed Ambassador here was Foreign Minister of the Nanking Administration and relieved his predecessor, Ambassador Dr. Chu Min-yi, who now is Nanking's Foreign Minister. The picture shows Ambassador Hsu, left, and Ambassador Li, right.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onouye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo" or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. From Nov. 30 (Sunday). Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki, A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa, A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "Sansan-do" or "The Mourtain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Osaka Bunrakuza Marionette performance in "Suzuga Mori," and four other kabuki dramas. Curtain rises at 4 p.m. From November 29.

MOVIES

"Kawanakajima"—A Toho Picture, starring Ennosuke Ichikawa, Denjiro Okochi, Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada. Nippon Gekijo.

"Genroku Chushingura"—A Shochiku picture, with the entire staff of the Shochiku Studios and the members of the Zenshinza Theatrical Troupe participating in. Hogakuza, Musashinokan (Shinjuku), Odeon-za (Yokohama) and Kokusai Gekijo (Asakusa).

"Le Grand Elan"—A French Ski-Film, starring Max Dearly and Charpin. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo. From Dec. 5.

"Poil de Carotte"—A French picture, starring Harry Baur and Robert Lynin. Nichigeki Shogekijo. Dec. 4-6.

"Welfare Movie Evening," sponsored by Tokyo Municiparity, Japan Welfare Ass'n and The 2600th Year Celebration Society, Program includes "Tengyo Hoshi" (The 2600th year celebration picture), two German K.D.F. Physical pictures and two culture shorts. Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda. December 11. From 6 p.m.

NOH PLAY

The Kenno Society Noh Plays, Umewaka Noh Stage, No. 343, 6-chome, Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-ku. December 13, from 3 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Shin-Kozosha paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

The 15th Shin-Kozosha Painting Exhibition, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Oshio Society Paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Famous Painting Masters' Recent Works, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 3-7.

Toyoo Tosabayashi one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 5-8.

DEPARTMENT STORE EXHIBITION

Eichi Fukuda one-man show, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till Dec. 7.

The Water Colorists League second exhibition, Mitsukoshi, Ginza. Dec. 6-10.

LIGHT MUSIC

Welfare Music Evening, second periodical concert by Tokyo Light Music Appreciation Society. Attractions: "Star of the Southern Cross" Tango Band; Miss Ranko Edogawa and her band; Ryozo Okuda and Light Music Chamber Quartet; Katsuhiko Haida and Moana Glee Club; Ichiro Fujiyama and his New Century Band. At Nihon Seinenkan, 1 and 6 p.m., Sunday, December 7.

CONCERTS

"The Messiah," Oratorio by Handel, performance in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the work's completion. Annual presentation, by Tokyo Volunteer Choir (Tokyo Seigaku Kyokai Gasshodan); conductor: Ugo Nakada. Vocal soloists: Miss Eleanor Porter, soprano; Miss Kiyo Kono, alto; Saimei Gen, tenor; Arnold Bauer, baritone. Accompaniment by members of Tokyo String Orchestra and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Friday, December 5.

First Piano Recital, by Miss Yukiko Murakami. Program: Bach, Italian Concerto; Ravel, Sonatine; Schumann, Papillons; Debussy, "Children's Corner," and selections by contemporary French composers. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7:30 p.m., Saturday, December 6.

Beethoven Piano Sonata Cycle, seventh recital, by Noboru Toyomasu. Program: Three Last Sonatas, Opus 109, Opus 110, Opus 111. At Meiji Seimei Auditorium, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Bach Evening, Autumn Concert, by Chorus and Orchestra of Musashino Music School; conductor: Professor August Junker. Soloists: Ikunoshin Koyama, piano; Miss asuko Suzuki, soprano; Arnold Bauer, bariton. Program: Prelude and Fugue, arranged by Albert; Piano Concerto in D minor; Cantata for soprano, baritone, chorus, and orchestra. At Kyoritsu Hall, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Fifth Vocal Recital, by Miss Haruko Kato. At the piano: Sumiko Horino. Program: Songs and lieder by Faure, Gretry, Schubert, and Beethoven; opera airs from Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla" and "Semiramis," and Lortzing's "Undine." At Sanshi Kaikan, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 9.

Recital on Two Pianos, by Miss Sonoko Inoue and Joseph Rosenstock. Program: Bach-Duparc, Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Schumann, Andante and Variations, Opus 46; Brahms, Five Waltzes, Opus 39; Debussy, "Blanc et Noir"; Ravel, "Bolero." At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 10.

DANCE RECITALS

Joint Presentation of Dances Competing in Ballet Prize Contest for Special Musical and Dramatical Festival 1941, sponsored by Central Federation of Japanese Culture: Gunjin Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 6.

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen, Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At National New Theater, Tsukiji, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

"Welfare Evening," sponsored by Tokyo Municipality and Japan Welfare Association, Popular songs and modern dances at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda. On December 10, from 6 p.m.

RADIO THIS EVENING

URBAN—6:25 "Capriccio Italia" (Tschaikowsky) and Opera "Frust Igor" selection (Borodin) by records; 7:30 Piano solo records: "Polonaise in A flat major" (Chopin Op. 53); 8.00 Japanese music appreciation series through records: Nagauta, Koto and Tokiwazu music.

PORTUGAL EXPORT TRADE FOR '41 HITS LOW MARK

Gives Figures on Wine Exports —Germany Replaces Britain As Importer

Transocean

LISBON.—The catastrophic situation of the Portuguese foreign trade was revealed by the export figures for wine, which have been just published.

In October 1939, that is in the first year of the war, Portugal was still able to export 6.611,784 liters of port wine.

In the same month during 1940 this figure dropped already to 2,358,813 liters, while in October 1941, 449,790 liters were exported.

This tremendous decrease simultaneously reflects Britain's acute lack of foreign currency and shipping space since she has always been the greatest consumer of Portuguese port wine.

Britain which always ranked first in the Portuguese statistics this year was compelled to surrender this place to Germany, who bought 292.830 liters of port wine this year.

Leaving for Germany

Transocean

BUCHAREST.—The Rumanian Undersecretary of State for Labor, Dr. Danulescu, leading a delegation of high officials of the Ministry of Labor, will leave for Germany soon in order to get first-hand information on the German labor situation.

To Send Priests

Transocean

SOFIA.—The Bulgarian Orthodox Church is at present considering the dispatch of Russian priests residing in Bulgaria to the liberated Russian districts, it is revealed here.

Weakness in Strategy Of American Navy

(Continued From Page 2)

meters, can attain a speed of 300 kilometers per hour, or even 370 kilometers for short distance flights. Moreover, as their maximum elevation is 11,000 feet, they can be classed as being fairly effective for attacking purposes.

"The United States is also busily engaged in building a large number of scouting planes with flying capacities of 6,400 and 8,220 kilometers and posssessing a speed of 328 kilometers. It was only quite recent that, over-estimating the efficiency of these bombers, Senator Pepper, noted for his anti-Japanese remarks, boastfully stated that the whole of Tokyo could be reduced to a mass of debris by supplying these large-sized U.S. bombers and fliers to China.

"Out of the seven airplane carriers the Hornet, Enterprise and Yorktown each have a displacement of 19,900 tons, a total length of 761 feet, 81 planes, eight 5-inch guns, 16 large-bore and 16 small-bore anti-aircraft machine guns.

Distance Is Factor

"Furthermore, should hostilities break out between Japan and the United States, the question of distance will form the basis for deciding operations in the Pacific. As far as the Pacific is concerned, the disadvantage of Britain lay therein that, although it possessed naval stations it was short of warships, whereas in the case of the United States things were the reverse, namely, it has the ships but lacks in sufficient naval stations. It would seem, however, as if the formation of the ABCD line has enabled the United States to change its war tactics against Japan. In other words, however large a fleet it might have, due to the lack of bases for enabling a large fleet to take action against Japan, the United States was hitherto obliged to assume a defensive attitude despite its possessing battleships, cruisers and destroyers with respective cruising capacities of 15,000, 28,000 and 5,000 miles, but this situation has become completely changed.

"It now appears necessary for us to dispense with our previous ideas regarding a war in the Pacific when it was generally recognized the defense line of the U.S. Navy lay in the strategical triangle of Alaska, Hawaii and Panama, with the Midway and Wake islands forming the front defense line, and bear in mind that a strategic triangle is formed by Singapore, Hongkong and Port Darwin (northern end of Australia).

"Neither is it probable that Hawaii, situated 3,380 miles away from Yokosuka, will be of much use as a base for attacking Japan, nor are Midway, Wake, Johnston, Palmyra as well as the Canton and Enderbury islands which are under the joint mandate of Britain and the United States suited for fleet operations. Feeling apprehensive that they would fall an easy prey to the Japanese Navy the United States had been carrying out various defense measures at Guam located 1,300 miles from Japan and in the Philippines only about 200 miles from the southernmost point of Taiwan, but we have now become confronted by the fact that a Pacific war has undergone a considerable change in nature due to having become possible from last year for the U.S. fleet to establish their bases anywhere within British or Dutch territory. Compared with this, there does not appear to be much need of attaching any special significance to the fact that steady progress is being made in the work of constructing air bases in the Midway islands or at Kodiak, Sitka and Dutch Harbor.

Boastful of Quality

"Not possessing any means of ascertaining the secrets of the Japanese Navy, the U.S. naval authorities are boasting as though their new ships Washington and North Carolina cannot be outrivalled, and also appear to be consoling themselves by declaring that, though they may be inferior to Japan as regards number of ships due to a large number of cruisers and destroyers being on duty in the Atlantic, they are more superior in quality, and also that the Japanese air force is far inferior to that of the United States as regards efficiency and piloting.

"However, their present naval strength is insufficient for fighting on both oceans, and should they have to fight with Germany in the Atlantic, they are of the opinion that it will suffice to use only cruisers, airplane carriers, airplanes and submarines by making the destruction of commerce their main object in Pacific, and as it is certain to become a long drawn-out affair in the event of it developing into a world war, it will suffice to obstruct the importation of iron, petroleum, copper, lead, zinc and steel by destroying Japan's commerce, and by carrying out air raids on the principal Japanese cities. They are apparently talking in delirium when they say that it is improbable for Japan to extend its activities to Hawaii, and that such an attempt is bound to end in failure. Although delirious talks cannot make anyone become alarmed or afraid, it is most probable that such statements as these will obviously be utilized in sealing the outcome of the Japan-U.S. negotiations.

"In a way it seems almost strange that no war has taken place yet between the two greatest Powers of the Pacific, but this may be attributed to the fact that the keynote of diplomacy between the two countries was based on the idea of width or distance across the Pacific. However, the time has now come when we should bear in mind that the topographical reasons that have hitherto served to prevent the disputes between Japan and the United States from ending in a rupture have become somewhat removed as a result of the forming of the ABCD war-front, and the possibility of war in the Pacific is becoming greater together with the progress of the gigantic naval expansion program of the United States. It is therefore desirous at this juncture that we people too become possessed with firm determination."

EFFECTS OF SCIENCE ON MANKIND IS SEEN

Dr. Millikan, Nobel Prize Winner, Sees Remarkable Influence on Life in Future

NEW YORK.—Man's ways of living during the next few decades will be tremendously influenced by industrial and other scientific developments under way at the present time, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, eminent physicist and Nobel prize winner, said recently in a communication to the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on Patents and Research.

Drawing a broad, general picture of the probable shape of things to come, Dr. Millikan, who is Chairman of the Executive Council of the California Institute of Technology, summed up his observations as follows:

"1. It is obvious that the enormous developments in aeronautics for war purposes are going to react powerfully upon all the problems of transportation and international communication in the years succeeding the war.

"2. The whole field of alloys is clearly moving forward at a very rapid rate, especially with reference to combining the maximum of lightness and strength, so that the field of metallic alloys is going to modify greatly the industry of the coming decades.

"3. The exceedingly rapid development that is taking place now in plastics, and the provision of sufficiently hard, non-scratchable surfaces for such plastics is clearly going to have a large influence on transportation and on domestic life in a great variety of ways.

"4. The notable advances being made right now in short wave radio and in the travel of radio waves through cylindrical conductors are certain to make the field of communications push out in new directions in the coming decades.

"5. New and greatly improved means of sterilization of drinking water, for example, have recently been developed, and the influence of such biochemical advances upon the maintenance of the health of the people of all countries is likely to be immeasurable.

"6. The new knowledge of vitamins, already revolutionizing the eating habits of the world, and the fortification of common foods with suitable vitamins, bid fair very quickly to increase the health and the productivity of all kinds of workers.

"7. The rapid rate at which micro-organic biochemistry is increasing our knowledge of drugs and so-called natural products. This new knowledge is already finding many kinds of applications to human life.

"8. The new knowledge that has been gained through studies in the mechanics of soil erosion and the transport of sediments such as those going on now on the campus of the California Institute are at the present time revolutionizing agriculture as applied to cultivation of hillsides, the transport of sediments through dams, and in other ways.

"9. Developments in long-range weather forecasting are already having very great effects upon the handling of power systems, agriculture and military operations. The science of meteorology is in its infancy, but it is growing up very rapidly with large new implications for the future of man.

"10. New studies in immunology promise to have powerful repercussions in the field of public health."

"The foregoing," Dr. Millikan wrote, "are merely a few of the fields in which I see advances being made on the campus at which I am located. Add them to the list of other equally important advances which are coming from other research centers, and the total volume of new developments, all of which react in some way or other upon human life, becomes most impressive."

Italian Rice Increase

Transocean

ROME.—The total Italian rice crop now amounts to 9.287,000 double hundredweights as compared with 6,549,000 double hundred-weights 10 years ago.

During this decade the area planted with rice had been increased from 127,290 hectares to 168,150 hectares while the average yield per hectare increased from 46.1 double hundredweights to 80.8 double hundredweights.

From TAIWAN To KARAFUTO

Vitamin C From Tea

Vitamin C, indispensable to the maintenance of health, is now easily available thanks to Dr. Ryo Yamamoto of the Physico-Chemical Research Institute, Tokyo. Dr. Yamamoto claims that from tea leaves Vitamin C can be extracted in large quantities by his newly-devised method.

Prohibited to Ride

In Sendai, school students have been prohibited from utilizing any means of transportation in attending school, as a result of the decision made by the authorities who intend to alleviate the evermounting traffic congestion as well as to promote the health of students. Only weak students with special badges will be exempted.

Preparing for Snow

With recent visits of cold waves in San-in district the Railway authorities there are now busy preparing against the coming snowfalls. The authorities are making trial runs of two Russel engines on the railway lines and taking other means to fight snow from which the district suffers every winter.

Getting Desperate

Grey starlings playing havoc with farm products in the villages of Osaka Prefecture are too smart to be netted easily, say the farmers who started hunting. As a last resort, they are asking amateur hunters to exterminate them with fowling pieces.

Blackouts Save Electricity

There is, of late, a great demand for paper lanterns in Nemuro, Hokkaido, where the blackout is enforced every night. As soon as the clock strikes 11 it is the signal for "lights out" for the purpose of economizing in electricity. The old colonial day lanterns discovered in the warehouse of the police are serving the policemen on patrol instead of electric torches.

Catching Bonito Banned

Bonito and tunny should offer thanks to the Fishery Guild in Kamihei-gun, Iwate Prefecture, for its recent decision to cease catching the above fishes and devote itself to the fishing for sharks that offer meat and skin as well.

Own Method to Donate

Charcoal-makers in Okayama Prefecture are planning to donate a plane to the Army by their own method of raising funds. Out of 100 bales of charcoal sold the price for one bale is put aside for this purpose. The Charcoal-makers expect their plane to be ready by the end of this year.

FINN OFFICIAL REVEALS REDS MURDERED 70,000

57,000 Meeting Horrid Death In Estonia Identified, Many Public Servants

Transocean

HELSINKI.—The former Finnish Minister at Tallinn, M. K. Hynninen, who revisited Estonia following its capture by the German troops to study the results of Bolshevik rule on the spot, returned to Helsinki.

Mr. Hynninen states that in Estonia alone between 65,000 and 700,000 people had been murdered or kidnapped by order of the Soviets.

Of these victims, 57,000 had already been identified. Ministers of religion and school teachers were particularly numerous among them.

However, nothing has so far been learned of the fate of former President Konstantin Paets of the Estonian Republic. He was last heard of in the summer of 1941 when he was at Ufa in the Urals.

Mr. Hynninen was unable to ascertain whether he had since been killed or removed to some other place of banishment.

PAPER 300 YEARS OLD

Portuguese Journal Celebrates Press Establishment

Transocean

LISBON.—The celebration of the 300th anniversary of the foundation of Portugal's oldest newspaper Gazeta began in November with the opening of an exhibition at the National Library, showing the development of the Portuguese press from 1641 to 1941.

Portugal's oldest living journalist, Dr. Alfredo da Cunha, spoke on the journalistic activities during these three centuries.

MEXICAN OIL LABORERS ASK HUGE INDEMNITY

Claim Breach of Labor Agreement When Foreign Owned Oil Exporpriated

Transocean

MEXICO CITY.—Workers in the Mexican oil fields are demanding about 117,000,000 pesos in indemnity for the "violation of the labor agreements" resulting from the expropriation of the foreign owned oil fields in Mexico.

This demand was formulated during the third convention of the Mexican Petroleum Workers' Union yesterday. It was made despite the fact that the workers' representatives had themselves requested the Mexican Federal Labor Court to cancel these labor agreements when the oil companies rejected their demands for higher wages. It was this step by the Mexican workers which was the direct cause of the expropriation of the foreign oil properties.

Meanwhile, Mexican political quarters asserted that this new move by the Mexican oil workers is of value only in so far as it may be used as a counter-claim by the Mexican Government during the forthcoming negotiations with the United States Government regarding the indemnification of the oil concerns.

CUT DOWN NEWSPAPERS

Shortage of Paper Causes Reduction In Netherlands

BERLIN.—Fifty-three of the Netherlands' 140 daily newspapers have ceased since publication October 1 because of paper shortage, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in the Netherlands reported recently.

Only 130 of 600 other papers which had editions several times a week are now allowed to continue publication, and the number of magazines has been reduced sharply.

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Views and Reviews

Figures Aren't Everything

People are nervously studying the real strength of Japan and the United States, as the tension in their international relations mounts. Some are seemingly affected by the huge strength of the United States with reference to its territorial dimensions, production power and accumulation of wealth. With glib inaccuracy they are comparing these with that of Japan and are pessimistic of the future.

A great difference exists between the Japanese and American strength, as far as figures are concerned. Outputs of iron, petroleum projects, cereals, copper and others are considerably larger in the United States than in Japan, but it is too mechanical for anyone to compare their real strengths on the basis of numerical figures. It is irrational to draw a corollary from such a mechanical comparison. Figures are scientific and superficial. It does not signify real activity.

If American estimates that the annual production of airplanes several years hence will reach 50,000 a year are realized, this does not mean that all of them will fly over to Japan. The question is how many aircraft carriers the United States can operate and whether that country will be able to secure air bases near Japan or not.

One of the greatest handicaps the United States has in its war with Japan is its distance from this country. A vast ocean of 5,000 nautical miles lies between San Francisco and Yokohama. The distance from Pearl Harbor of Hawaii to Yokohama is 3,500 nautical miles. If a Japan-America clash occurs on the southwestern Pacific, the distance will be far greater. There is a space of 6,500 miles as the crow flies. The navy of that country must sally forth near Japan's mandated South Sea islands. This is not an easy task.

Numerical manifestation of national strength shows facts, but the situation will be restricted by many invisible factors. The greatness of figures, therefore, is not a real sign of strength. Insurmountable barriers must be hurdled for victory. Recognition of the United States power is necessary for us, but this does not mean its huge figures. Strength to be really employed by that country is important for us to understand. If not, people are likely to be affected by Americanophobia. (Tetsuji Kata in the Yomiuri.)

Viscount Sakatani, Internationalist

The late Viscount Yoshiro Sakatani was an international man in the real sense of the term. When he came home from abroad toward the latter part of the Meiji Era, he said, "We, Japanese, must learn foreign languages, but, unless efforts are made by us to let foreigners learn Japanese and get them to understand Japan, it will be difficult for this country to consolidate its international position solidly."

This far-sighted gentleman, when he was Mayor of Tokyo in 1913, consulted influential foreign residents in Japan, the late Viscount Hidei Fukuoka, Dr. Masaharu Anesaki, Naojiro Murakami and other scholarly luminaries and best minds and established an organization for teaching Japanese in the compound of the Tokyo Foreign Language School. This was the first of the kind and best equipped for teaching Japanese in the world. Since then the late Viscount Sakatani devoted his efforts as its president or chief director of the foundation for overseas development of Japanese language.

He seemed to have been very much satisfied to see that the Japanese language was beginning to be recognized by the Government and public as an important factor for Japan's overseas activities. The late Viscount had the utmost concern for Japan-American relations and often used to say to me, "Many Americans are studying at the Nichigo Bunka Gakko to learn Japanese. The objective of the school is not only to teach them Japanese, but also to let the minds of Japanese and Americans agree. This is believed as the most direct and surest way of consolidating Japan-American friendship."

Viscount Sakatani used to be unusually concerned over activities of American missionaries in China with reference to the China affair. He once said, "Information gotten by Americans in China is mainly through English or Chinese. This is one-sided. If they were able to get Japanese information direct through the Japanese language, they would have been able to gain the real idea and policy of Japan. Efforts must be made to let them understand Japanese."

The late Viscount Sakatani was a charming character to foreigners. As president of the Nichigo Bunka Gakko (Japanese Language Culture School), he had the custom of inviting to a garden party in a spacious compound of the residence of Viscount Shibusawa (with whose family Viscount Sakatani had a very close relationship) at Asukayama many foreign students of Japanese. In tight-fitting kimono with haori and hakama and wearing a derby hat, this handsome-looking old gentleman of short stature used to appear on the scene. He always wore foreign shoes on these occasions. Tall young Americans, stalwart German gentlemen, Indian peers and all surrounded Viscount Sakatani. This genial scene could not be seen in a man other than the late Viscount Sakatani who was an international man in the strictest sense of the term. (Ichiya Matsumiya in the Asahi)

Goal of Japanese Musicians

Japanese musicdom is busy. Concerts are held one after another. Everywhere that the concerts are held are packed to capacity. Many songs have been composed by Japanese. The quantity is plenty, but the quality is not substantial. Most of the new songs are "translation" music. Japanese should not be inclined to reckless exclusivism of things foreign at a time when the international status is carrying great momentum. Always be faithful to the rule, "Absorb others' merits to make good our shortcomings, thereby perfecting Japan's culture and system."

Intrinsic value of Japanese traditional music with its taste, flavor and atmosphere attributed to its merits is an outcome of a growth for many centuries. Our music has been handed down from our forefathers. Surely, it is a folly to try to maintain the shortcomings inherent in Japanese music, while its long points and characteristics are respected, protected and encouraged.

The Japanese are known for their huge absorbing power. Japanese music is a production of imports of all kinds of music of Oriental countries, which has been nicely blended into musical harmony. Analysis will lead one to discover that Japanese music, so to speak, is a museum of Oriental music. Japanese are endowed with musical ability. Production of great world music worthy of the name through harmonization of Oriental and Western music is a task up to the Japanese. People are crying loudly on the need of cultural operation of late, but nothing substantial has been effected.

A great shame on the part of Japanese civilization is that the concern of the general public on music, which elevates a beautiful sentiment of humanity, is considerably less than that on other matters. Equally, it is deplorable that development of Japanese music is at a deadlock inwardly, while it is very flourishing outwardly. That leaders of musicdom, using their influence, are blocking the way of promotion to their juniors is unpardonable.

Thoroughgoing study has been made on Western music, leaving no room for further elaborate study, whereas conveniences for the study of Japanese music unfortunately is not complete. Correct scores and works are lacking on Japanese music. Technicalities of Japanese music are too delicate to be grasped. Those interested in Japanese music should avoid the mistaken policy of attaching too much importance to foreign music, but should understand Japan spirit manifested in Japanese music, thereby carrying out a reform in music.

Dr. Shohei Tanaka has been devoting the major part of his life to the study of theory of music and musical instruments and has contributed a great deal to Japanese musicdom. His aspiration and courage on the basic study of music are worth admiration. He is 80 years old and has been engaged in his speciality for 50 years. His ideals are too lofty and his path is not strewn with roses. When his ideals are realized, the musical world is expected to be considerably reformed and the spiritual culture perceptibly elevated. (Yasoroku Soeshima, Director of the Japan-India Society, in the Asahi.)

BRITISH, U.S. AVIATORS FIND HARD TO AGREE

Alterations of American Planes Suggest Much to Disgust of Experts

Transocean

NEW YORK, November 27.—Ever increasing differences in opinion between British and U.S. aviation experts were reported on Tuesday by the London correspondent of the New York World Telegram, Paul Manning.

Such differences in opinion, says Mr. Manning, are mainly due to British wishes to have even the most modern American planes undergo alterations to suit their fancy, as well as to the contempt which the advice of American advisers in London meets with.

American experts also complain that American planes which were produced with the greatest of speed in American factories and then immediately rushed to Britain, have remained in their packing cases in London for long stretches of time. In view of these circumstances, Mr. Manning states, some U.S. airplane producers had suggested that the U.S. discontinue deliveries to Britain, and send supplies to the Dominions, Chungking and the Soviet Union only.

NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE CAUSES TREMENDOUS LOSS

Quincy Banker Estimates 'Big Wind' Traveling at 121 m.p.h. Leave Damage of $300,000,000

I.N.S.

BOSTON.—In addition to its toll of 588 lives, the New England hurricane of September 1, 1938, cost this section $300,000,000, according to an estimate by Delcevare King, Quincy banker.

King based his compilation on figures of the United States Department of Agriculture, the American Red Cross and the New England telephone and telegraph company.

The figures show 18,731 buildings were destroyed.

The Red Cross, according to King, listed 588 persons killed or missing. That organization aided 13,446 families following the hurricane.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reported 604,000 telephones were knocked out of service by the "big wind," which reached a sustained velocity of 121 miles an hour. Gusts brought a maximum velocity of 183 miles an hour, according to authorities at Blue Hills Observatory.

GIRL WIRE MESSENGERS

Owing to Shortage of Men Australian Women Fills Shoes

SINGAPORE.—Girl telegraph messengers are now working in Auckland, owing to a shortage of boys as a result of the war.

They are enrolled as permanent officials, and can qualify for super-annua- [illegible] promotion after two years training.

They can then be transferred to other branches, according to their ability.

The girls wear Air Force blue uniforms cut on smock lines.

IMMENSE PROGRESS SEEN FOR MONGOLIA

Japanese Adviser Sights Economic Advance and Decrease Of Reds and Bandits

Remarkable advancement has been made economically in Inner Mongolia, in the field of mining and in agriculture, under Japanese guidance, Dr. Shoji Kanai, adviser to the Federated Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia at Kalgan, reported in the Chugai today.

The report of Dr. Kanai is as follows:

"Before the outbreak of the China affair, peace and order in Inner Mongolia was frequently disrupted by bandits while communication between Tolun and Changchia-kou was often endangered by these tundra gangsters. In the areas jointly inhabited by the Mongolians and Chinese of the Han race, there were many bandits, and many instances of assaults on foreign travelers took place.

"When the Chinese Communists moved their headquarters to Yen-an, they menaced the lives and properties of the Mongolia inhabitants by advancing into the northern part of Shansi and the present Pulpei region.

"The Inner Mongolians, as a rule, hate the Communists and like to keep them at an arm's length. Though the Japanese are at present engaged in wiping out the Communists in Inner Mongolia, this mopping-up operation was really begun by Sung Che-yuan and Chuan Tso Liu Ju-ming and other administrators like them.

"The bandits have not totally disappeared and some of them carry on raids in the northwestern part of Inner Mongolia, on the border of Manchoukuo and Shansi. However, compared with the situation existing before the opening of the China affair, this country is now indeed a paradise.

"The development of the resources here was begun even before the Manchurian incident by the South Manchurian Railway and the North Manchurian Railway. Further there were the industries operated by General Chang Tso-lin such as his spinning factories, electric generating plants and sugar manufacturing plants. However, these industries were not flourishing but stagnant. For instance, the Taitung coal mines and the Lungyen iron ore mines were closed after the panic which swept the world after the first World War.

"Such was the infancy of the economic system at the time Japan arrived at the scene. However, there was one aspect of the economic situation which made us very happy. That was the absence of British and American interests in Inner Mongolia.

"With the imposition of economic control, the Inner Mongolian economic system made amazing progress. Had the principle of free enterprise been permitted, it is extremely doubtful whether the Taitung coal mines and the Lungyen iron ore mines could have made such wonderful achievements as they have today.

"The economic development of Inner Mongolia was formally put under official control last year. The production of the coal mines and iron ore mines in Taitung and Lungyen is proceeding according to schedule as are other industries.

"Another outstanding advancement has been witnessed in the field of agriculture. Though it is necessary to continue further studies into agricultural technique the authorities have recently succeeded in raising rice in this dry and arid land through improvements in irrigation. The harvest per acre of land compares favorably with the production in Japan; at least, this experimental harvest was four to five times the previous rice yield.

"In sheep and stock raising, the authorities are carrying on their experiments indefatigably. More investigation into the methods of raising and cross-breeding of sheeps will naturally have to be conducted.

"In rationing and in export and import controls, the Federated Autonomous Governments of Inner Mongolia at Kalgan has come up with a lot of obstacles not observable in Japan proper. This arises from the presence of the Mongolian and the Han races as well as to the existence of varied customs and manners. In Japan, it is not difficult to put these modern economic gadgets on the economic machinery as the people have already been well orientated into the workings of the social, political and economic organizations. Such is, however, not the case in Inner Mongolia and the authorities have had to exercise more than the maximum of patience in order to have the inhabitants understand the whys and wherefores of modern science and economy.

"I must warn Japanese officials who are not familiar with the conditions here from adopting or making any regulations that are not compatible with the situation in Inner Mongolia. The Japanese authorities should bear this in mind in carrying out their economic policies."

BRITON'S TRIAL BEGINS

Former British Military Attache at Sofia Charged for Espionage

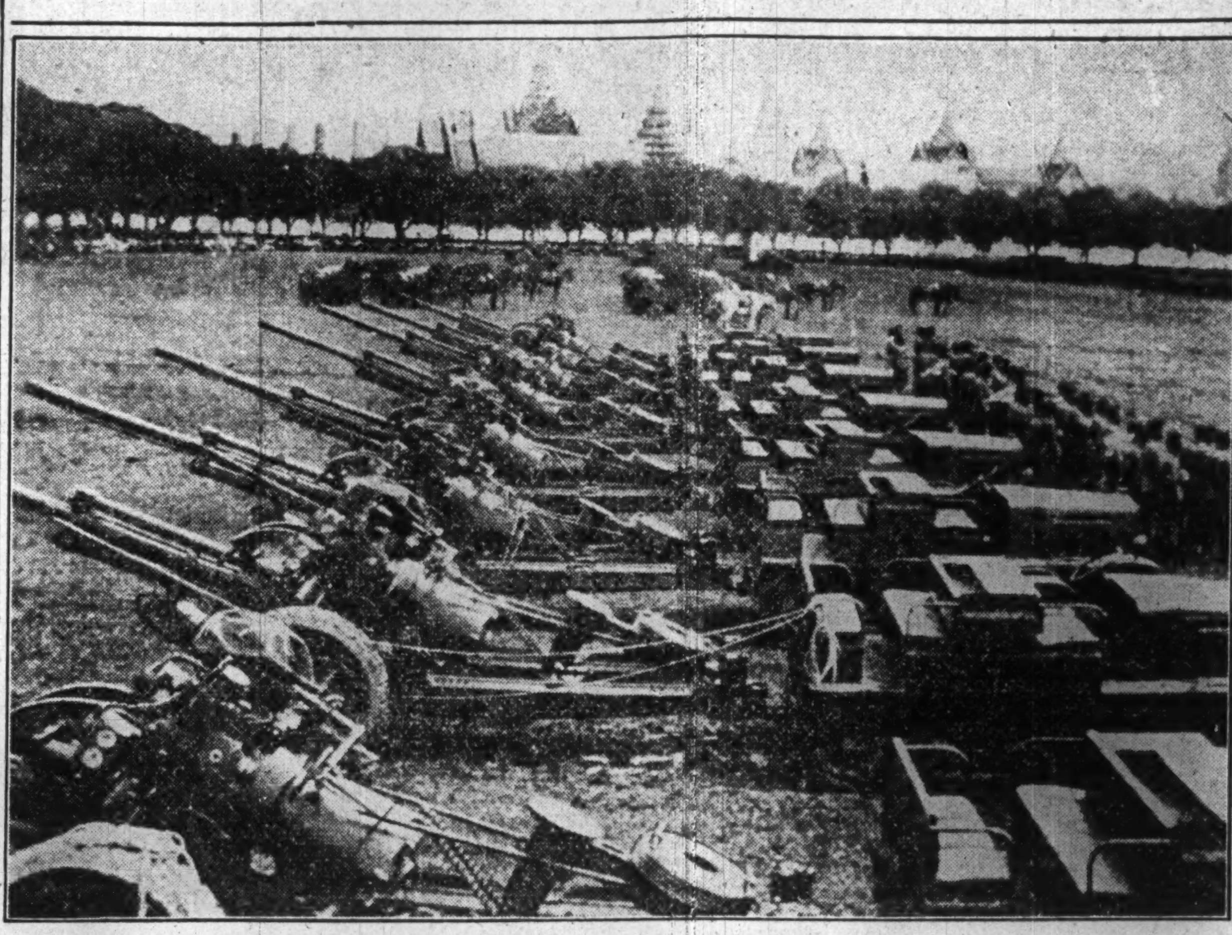
Transocean

SOFIA, December 2.—The long postponed trial on charge of espionage of the former British Military Attache at Sofia, Alexander Ross, and his main French assistants Raphael Desire Goslain and Henri Isidor Gervillier and a number of other Jews began on Monday.

The defendants are charged with having prepared outrages and acts of sabotage and having conducted espionage for Britain.

The State attorney demanded death penalty for all defendants. The two main defendants Alexander Ross and Isidor Gervillier are at large abroad.

Emergency Sign in Thailand



War clouds hover over East Asia, and one of the most vitally affected nations in the area is Thailand which critically feels the approaching line of steel formed by the ABCD encircling camp. Though stressing its attitude of absolute neutrality, the Thai nation, at the same time, is making preparations for eventualities as is evident in the photo above.

EIRE SEEN WORRIED OVER ACTION BY U.S.

Establishment of Bases in North Ireland Feared Prelude to Further Advances

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—The British show remarkable reticence regarding the settling down of the Americans in Northern Ireland. Neutral observers are under the impression that this American advance right to the gates of England is beginning to cause some uneasiness on the British side and that President Roosevelt, with the establishment of bases in Ireland, has made the British a present of dubious value. At the beginning of November the London paper, Sunday Dispatch, still wrote in a leading article that it was completely out of the question that Britain would request America to occupy Ireland. The military expert of the New York Times, Hanson Baldwin, on the other hand, has already gone so far as to predict on November 18 "for certain" that the next U.S. step would be the the establishment of naval and air-bases in Northern Ireland, Scotland and England for the protection of the western approaches of the British Isles.

Similarly the interventionist paper, "Washington Post," of November 14 wrote that the repeal of the Neutrality Act would be followed by an occupation of naval and air bases in Scotland and Ireland.

Moreover, America completely disregards the anxiety repeatedly voiced by Eire which fears that the establishment of large military installations in Northern Ireland would expose it, in future, to increasing warlike actions. The Irish likewise fear that the erection of bases in Northern Ireland, which in their opinion belongs de jure as an integral part to the total Irish territory, would only constitute a preliminary step to the establishment of bases in Southern Ireland ports.

To what extent the Americans are progressing in gaining a foothold in Northern Ireland becomes evident from a report of the Exchange Telegraph from Belfast that technical material is constantly arriving by transport planes to Northern Ireland coming from Iceland, and that the number of American airplane engineers and ground personnel who have already arrived in Iceland are growing continuously.

The Eire Minister of Defense, Oscar Traynor, declared in Dublin: "We, as a free people, carrying a heavy responsibility and it is our duty to deter any belligerent from violating our territory or from making use of any part of it in order to gain an advantage over any other belligerent."

America's New Excise Levies Expected To Yield Big Total of $3,000,000 a Day

WASHINGTON—The heaviest taxes in American history—double those of the World War era—took their first big handful of cash from the public's pocketbook recently, and it was only the beginning.

The new excise levies gave consumers their initial—if incomplete—idea of what the recently passed defense revenue tax bill is going to mean in dollars and cents.

Although the Treasury Department is counting on the excise taxes for the pretty penny of $3,000,000 a day, they represent only a small part of the whole revenue program which is expected to raise about $13,000,000,000 a year.

Yet to come is the day of reckoning on the new income and excess profits taxes, already in effect and applying to 1941 returns. These levies are of the delayed-action variety, with the pay-off to Uncle Sam deferred until next March 15.

The new order of taxes contrasted with the supposedly burdensome levies of the World War era, which yielded only $6,694,000,000 in their banner year. However, America now has about 30,000,000 more inhabitants to share the burden.

In 1918, income tax exemptions were $2,000 for a family head and $1,000 for a single person. The new figures are $1,500 and $750. However, in 1918 dependents were $200 credits and now are $400 apiece. The tax rates in both cases range up to 77 per cent, but the new law sets heavier levies in the lower and medium brackets than the 1918 statute.

The corporation income tax in 1918 was 6 per cent, and now is 21 to 31 per cent.

The excess profits tax on corporations has been upped from a range of 8 to 60 per cent to a bracket of 35 to 60 per cent.

Estates were taxed then at 2 to 25 per cent and now are 3 to 77 per cent.

Liquor that was nicked $2.20 a gallon when the country sang "Over There" now contributes $4. The beer tax has jumped from $3 to $6 a barrel.

Changing times have altered many of the methods and sources of taxation. Now important revenue comes from radios, mechanical refrigerators, electrical appliances. These things either didn't exist or were not rated consumer luxuries in those days.

On the other hand, the new tax act doesn't have taxes, as they did in 1918, on soft drinks, player pianos, silk shirts and other expensive clothing, candy, patent medicine, and riding academies.

Here's how some of the new taxes stack up with the new law and 1918:

	1918	1940	Today
Theater Admissions.	1 cent for every 10c	Same	Same
Cabarets	1.5 cents per 10 cents	2 cents per 10 cents	5 per cent
Autos	3 per cent	3½ per cent	7 per cent
Cameras	3 per cent	None	10 per cent
Cigarettes	$3 (per thousand)	$3.25	$3.25
Club dues	10 per cent	11 per cent	11 per cent
Gasoline	None	1½ cent gal.	1½ cent gal.
Jewelry	3 per cent mf'r price	None	10 per cent retail
Phonograph records.	5 per cent	None	10 per cent
Playing cards	7 cents pack	11 cents	13 cents
Bowling alleys	$10 each	None	$10
Sporting goods	3 per cent	None	10 per cent
Toilet preparations .	2 per cent	11 per ct. mf'r price	10 per cent retail
Transportation	3 per cent	None	5 per cent
Luggage	10 per cent	None	10 per cent
Furs	10 per cent mf'r price	None	10 per cent retail

Note: Percentage taxes based on manufacturers' sale price, unless specified.

Money Used During Revolutionary War Is Discovered in Old Forgotten Chest

HOBOKEN.—About $40,000 of currency, issued by the Continental Congress and the State of New Jersey during the Revolutionary War, was discovered recently in a chest that belonged to Colonel John Stevens jr., State Treasurer of New Jersey from 1776 to 1783, by workers of the historical records survey project of the Work Projects Administration, it was disclosed by Robert W. Allan, state administrator of the W.P.A.

The bills were found while research workers were examining the last of a group of papers belonging to the Stevens family, of Hoboken. The examination is being conducted in the Lieb Memorial Library at the Stevens Institute of Technology here, and the project has already issued several volumes on the historical background of the oldest and most famous family in Hoboken.

The currency includes bills issued by the Continental Congress in a resolution at Philadelphia on September 26, 1778, and New Jersey State currency authorized by an act of June 9, 1780. The denominations range from $1 to $80, and many of the bills are marked for odd sums such as $7, $8, $30 and $40.

The exact total of the face value has not yet been determined, Mr. Allan said. There bundles that have been counted exceed $13,000, and the uncounted bundles total at least twice that much, he estimated.

"Despite the fact that the currency long since has lost all intrinsic value, there is no doubt that its historical value is unlimited," Mr. Allan said.

The striking difference between the two sets of currency is that the state bills promise to pay interest, an item not contained in the Continental Congress currency. The state promised to pay the possessor "in Spanish milled dollars by December 31, 1786, with interest in like money." While the face of the bill was in dollars the interest was computed in shillings and pence.

The ancient chest also contained many papers relating to financial matters, Mr. Allan said. One notation, dated March 12, 1788, read: "Seven bundles of paper money belonging to John Stevens Jun., left in the care ot Col. John Cox."

Other documents indicated that Colonel Stevens, as treasurer, handled huge sums of money. Because he did not have adequate and safe storage receptacles and intrusted funds to close friends and other state officials, one historian referred to Colonel Stevens as "the treasurer on horseback," Mr. Allan said.

The Stevens family owned all the ground upon which the present City of Hoboken stands. The land was confiscated from William Bayard, a Tory, by the State of New Jersey, and sold at auction to Colonel Stevens in 1784 for $60,000.

Colonel Stevens, for whom Stevens Institute of Technology was named, was known as an engineer, inventor and pioneer in the field of mechanical transportation. He was born in New York City in 1749 and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War offered his services to General Washington. He was commissioned a captain and appointed Loan Commissioner for Hunterdon County, New Jersey, to collect money for the Continental Army. A few months later he was appointed treasurer for the state. Colonel Stevens died in New York City on March 6, 1838.

DATA ON PRESENT AREA OF BULGARIA PUBLISHED

Country Totals 165,852 Square Kilometers—Included Dobrudja, Macedona and Thrace

Transocean

SOFIA, December 1.—Data on the present area of Bulgaria were published by the newspaper Prasnitschni on Sunday.

According to this report, Bulgaria today is a country of 165,852 square kilometers.

By the Treaty of Neuilly (following the World War), Bulgaria had been reduced to 103,146 square kilometers.

To this was added, by the Treaty of Craiova, Dobrudja, with an area ot 7,726 sqdare kilometers, and in the spring of this year, Macedonia, 36,672 square kilometers, and Thrace, 18308 square kilometers.

This newspaper also reported that 73 per cent of the population of Bulgaria is engaged in agricultural work.

SWISS COUNCIL ISSUES YOUTH TRAINING DECREE

Physical Culture Becomes Obligatory for All Boys of School Age

Transocean

BERNE.—The Swiss Federal Council issued a lengthy decree concerning the pre-military training of the Swiss youth. Hereafter physical culture becomes obligatory for all boys of school age.

After finishing school the physical training and athletics have to be continued and between the age of 17 and 19, the young Swiss boys receive a special rifle training before they enter military service.

All societies and organizations promoting athletics and physical culture will receive special instructions from military quarters.

MOBILIZE ARTISTS, PROPOSES SCULPTOR

Takamura Would Start Movement to Beautify Factories to Enhance Morale

Kotaro Takamura, well-known sculptor, will submit a measure calling for the mobilization of artists for the purpose of beautifying all factory institutions, as a representative for artists, at the forthcoming second session of the Central Cooperative Council to be held for three days from December 8, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Mr. Takamura maintains that artists should be mobilized to beautify designing of dining rooms, recreation rooms, dormitories and hospitals of large-sized factories as well as wall paintings to switch the minds of factory workers more to the spiritual side.

"Sound spiritual living," Mr. Takamura stated to a Nichi Nichi reporter, "constitutes the source of the people's morale." He goes on to say: "In the event of the war becoming drawn out so as to extend over several years more, there is every danger of people's mind becoming deteriorated."

Then he stated that artists should be mobilized to beautify factories for the purpose of preventing the people's minds from becoming deteriorated.

"Satisfactory results have been obtained in Italy where it is stipulated by law that five per cent of the building costs of public buildings must be appropriated towards the said institutions.

"I am of opinion that this measure will lead all artists into the right path that they should take and make them fully realize that this is no longer the time for them to engage in their vocation merely as a pastime."

Commenting upon this plan, Seiji Togo, representing the Nika-kai school, gives his wholehearted approval to this scheme, especially as it has always seemed to him that factories are sorely lacking in institutions for the promotion of spiritual culture.

He also expressed his intention of having the Nika-kai school lead all others in participating in this scheme, and would promptly take steps to mobilize exhibitors from among the Nika-kai members in all parts of the country.

Referring to this project Shunichi Suzuki, chief of the welfare section of the Physico-Chemical Research Institute factories, is quoted as stating that leading actors and actresses as well as artists and musicians are mobilized in Germany, where this movement has been in force since several years ago with the object of increasing efficiency through the beautifying of labor.

He also states that even the most famous opera singers are being mobilized in Italy for the sake of giving consolation to factory hands.

Mr. Suzuki avers that, although the labor beautifying movement has come to show steady progress in Japan of late in the shape of the factory "greenifying" campaigns as well as entertaining by traveling troupes, the results will obviously become still more satisfactory if a campaign is carried out for the beautifying of spiritual culture.

Mr. Suzuki said he feels apprehensive that the actual results will not be so satisfactory in the case of theatrical performances, unless the factories show sufficient consideration to their workmen by paying them overtime allowances.

War Orphans Under Care

Transocean

BUDAPEST.—Every war orphan in Hungary shall be looked after by some person who takes on this duty as a honorary task. This statement is contained in an appeal made by the Minister of Defense, in which he called upon all who are willing to do their part to report to the authorities.

Financial Cables

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

LONDON, December 5.—London stock exchange maintained a somewhat irregular trend after quiet early trading, but became steady toward closing with lower levels, established earlier, maintained. In some cases the gilt-edges were easier after being steady, Industrials remained steady after scale-down, the home-rails strong, the oils firm, and the Kaffirs easier. The Japanese bonds rallied after being irregular.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

NEW YORK, December 5.—Stock exchange today was lacking further stimulation. The inspiration of labor questions, taxes, and African and the U.S.-Japanese situations made traders somewhat despondent. Values contracted narrowly around yesterday's closing with majority of stocks being side-down. Trading was tapered off but remained bloated by tax-selling.

New York Stocks

	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
U.S. Steel Common, clos.	52 ⅛	52
Anaconda Copper	27 ½	27 ⅝
Stock Ave., 20 Railroads	27.30	27.20
Stock Ave., 30 Ind.	116.60	115.90
Sales are estimated at..	1,130,000	980,000

New York Bonds

Japanese Gov. 6½%	46	47
Japanese Gov. 5½%	40 ½	44
Tokyo Electric Light 6%	35 ⅛	35 ½

London Bonds

Japanese Gov. 6%	28 ½	29
City of Tokyo 5½%	24 ½	24 ½
S. Manchuria Railway 5%	22	22

New York Foreign Exchanges

T.T. N. York on London.	4.03 ¾*	4.03 ¾
T.T. N. York on Japan ..	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. N. York on S'hai...	5.34	5.34

London Foreign Exchanges

T.T. London on N. York	4.02 ½	4.02 ½
T.T. London on Japan ..	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. London on S'hai ..	3 3/16	3 3/16

Note:—Yokohama Specie Bank rate all unchanged.

New York Cotton

Spot (15/16 inch)	18.03*	18.24*
December	16.61	16.82
October	17.08	17.28*
Prices in Yen		¥1.12†

* Nominal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Bombay Cotton

Bengal, Dec./Jan.	151 ¾	152
Oomura, Dec./Jan.	213 ½	212 ½
Broach, Apr./May	250	249 ½
Prices in Yen		¥0.08‡

* Nominal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Silver

London (Official, cash)..	23 ½	2. ½
N. York (Official, ready)	35 ⅛	35 ⅛

(Rubber (Spot, Buying)

New York	23 ⅛	23 ⅛
London	10 15/16	10 15/16
Singapore	38 ¼	38 ¼

Wheat

Chicago, December	1.17 ½	1.17 ⅝

Sugar

New York, March ...... (No. 4 Contracts)	2.66	2.67

Tin

Singapore	135 ¾	136

HOBO KING JOINS ARMY

Qualifies for Canadian Force With 'A' Rating in Medical Tests

WINNIPEG.—J. Leon Lazarowitz, national president of the Rambling Hobo Fellowship of America and self-styled "King of the Homboes," was sworn in recently as a soldier in the Canadian active army.

Lazarowitz made application at the recruiting center here after having applied to a recruiting officer at Gretna, Manitoba, who gave him an "A" rating in a preliminary medical test and sent him to Winnipeg. Medical examiners here placed him in "A" category again and rated his general health as "100 per cent."

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